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Austria 8 S. | Lebanon 90 P.
Belgium 14 B.Fr. | Luxembourg 14 L.Fr.
Denmark 2.25 D.Kr | Morocco 1.50 Dr.
Eire (Inc. tax) 11 P. | Netherlands 1 Fior.
Finland 1.40 F.M. | Nigeria 3/6
France 1.50 Fr. | Norway 2.25 N.Kr.
Germany 1 D.M. | Portugal 8 Esc.
Great Britain 10 P. | Spain 18 Ptas.
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India Rs. 3.75 | Switzerland 1.20 S.Fr.
Iran 25 Rials | Turkey T.£5
Italy 200 Lire | U.S. Military (Eur.) $0.25
Israel I.£1.40 | Yugoslavia 4 D.

S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Temp. 6-8 (47-46). Tomorrow, Variable. ... Temp. 10-11 (50-52). LONDON: Partly ... Temp. 7-8 (45-46). Tomorrow, Little ... terday's temps. 6-8 (43-46). CHANNEL: ... Cloudy. Temp. 11-15 (52-59). ... Sunny. Temp. 9-13 (48-55). Tomor- ... 13— (50-59).

NATIONAL WEATHER, PAGE 2

No. 28,247

U.S. and Egypt to Resume Diplomatic Ties

Congress Defeats Nixon Veto on Limiting War Powers

House Backers of Measure Outbuff President by 4 Votes

By Richard L. Lyons

SHINGTON, Nov. 7 (WP).—Congress dealt President Nixon est legislative defeat of the year today as it forced the war- bill into law over his veto.

bill limiting the President's power to wage undeclared war rough the Senate, 75 to 18, after the House had voted 284 o override the veto. It was the first time in nine such cases r that Congress had mustered the two-thirds vote required ide a veto. And it was the most important since it dealt not with dollars but the powers of the two branches to act in matters of war and peace.

The Senate vote, as expected, was a comfortable 13 votes more than needed. The House vote was only four more than required, but for the first time this year House supporters of legislation gained rather than lost strength after a presidential veto.

The law is the culmination of a three-year effort by Congress to prevent the nation from slipping into another Vietnam-type war. Supporters said it was the first time in history that Congress had enacted a law spelling out the war powers of President and Congress.

The White House issued a statement saying that the President "feels the action seriously undermines this nation's ability to act decisively and convincingly at times of international crisis."

Some members said the House vote reflected the President's low standing because of Watergate. But most voiced the view expressed by Rep. John B. Anderson, R., Ill., that "the President must be told his place in the government as Congress was the issue."

The deciding factor in the House vote was the switch of six liberal Democrats from opposition to support of the bill. They had felt that instead of limiting the President's power, the bill recognized presidential powers which they denied existed. But when it came to supporting or opposing the position of the President whose Vietnam war policies they had vigorously opposed, they voted to override.

● Democratic governor elected in New Jersey. Beame wins in New York City. Page 4.

Terms of Bill

The bill provides that when the President commits U.S. troops to hostilities abroad or "substantially" enlarges the number of U.S. troops equipped for combat in a foreign nation, he must report to Congress within 48 hours the circumstances, authority and scope of the action.

The key provisions state that the President must stop the operation after 60 days unless Congress approves his action, although he could continue for 30 more days if necessary to protect U.S. forces. It also provides that Congress can order the operation halted within that period by passing a concurrent resolution that would not be subject to the President's veto.

Mr. Nixon said these two provisions intruded on his constitutional powers as commander in chief. He challenged the constitutionality of the concurrent resolution approach. And he said actions he took during the recent Mideast crisis "would have been seriously impaired" had the bill then been law.

Nixon View Rejected

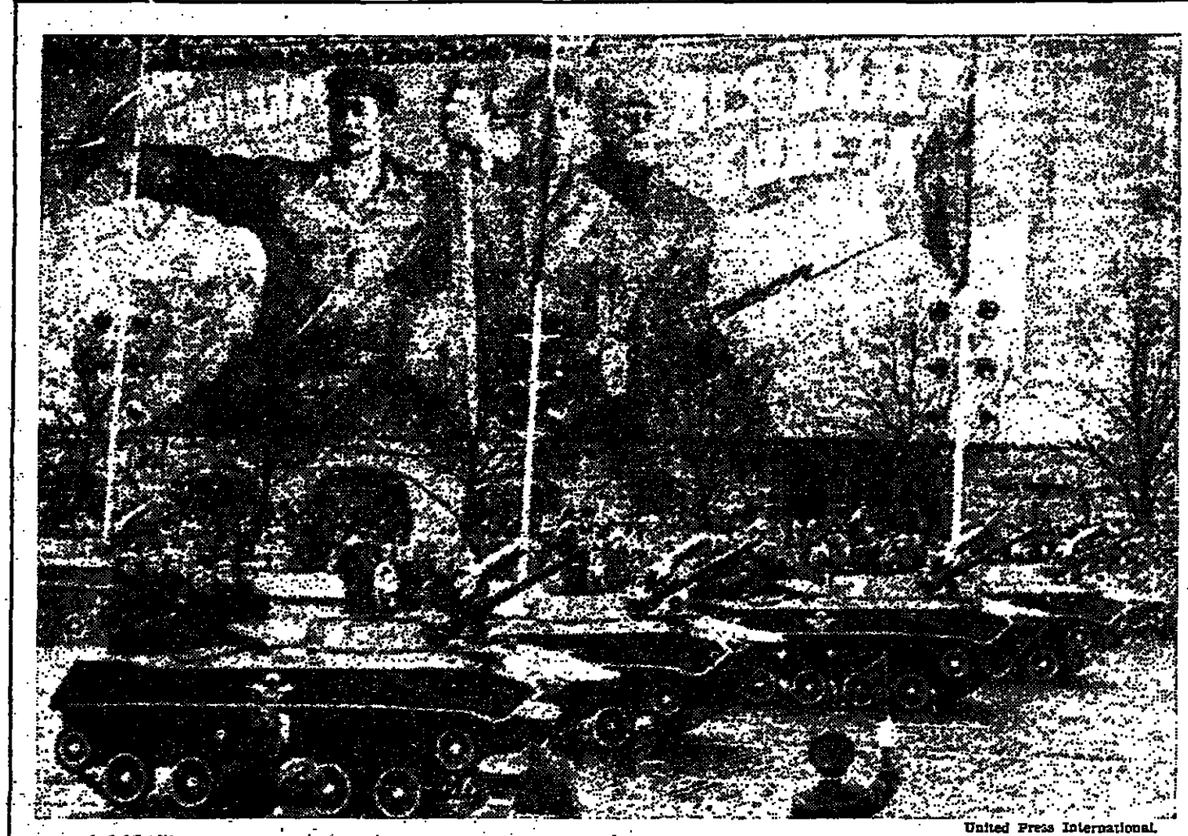
Congressional supporters of the bill, including Sen. John C. Stennis, D., Miss., denied that the bill would have prevented or even required the reporting to Congress of actions taken by Mr. Nixon during the Mideast crisis.

Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R., Mich., House Minority Leader and vice-president-designate, said the measure contains "potential for disaster." He said it could hurt the President's "credibility" in trying to achieve peace in the Mideast.

But Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D., Minn., argued the opposite position. "This is a signal to the world that the President and Congress will work together on matters of national security."

Rep. Clement Zablocki, D., Wis., principal author of the final version of the bill, said it would "send a message to the White House that we are partners in matters of war and peace."

In the House, 198 Democrats and 86 Republicans voted to override, while 32 Democrats and 103 Republicans voted to uphold the veto. In the Senate, 50 Democrats and 25 Republicans voted to override, while 3 Democrats and 15 Republicans voted to sustain.



United Press International.

NEW SOVIET WEAPON—Air-transportable "mini-tanks" passing reviewing stand during Red Square parade.

Russia Unveils Missile, Tank in Moscow Parade

MOSCOW, Nov. 7 (AP).—The Soviet Union today displayed an apparently new or modified version of an intercontinental nuclear missile and also showed off a new tank, Western specialists said.

The experts, who watched the parade of troops and military equipment through Red Square on the 56th anniversary of the October Revolution, said they had no immediate further details on the ballistic missile. There was no comment from Russian authorities.

The Soviet Union and the United States are engaged in the second phase of talks aimed at limiting strategic arms, specifically long-range, offensive nuclear missiles. The new or improved missile was among a line-up of similar weapons which wound up the military parade today.

The new tank, looking like a toy among the medium and giant tanks in the Soviet arsenal, is attached to airborne forces. It stands only about five or six feet high and mounts a small gun with an anti-tank rocket above it. The tank apparently can be air-dropped and can carry a crew of four men in tight quarters behind only light armor plate.

Specialists said there was no similar airborne tank in the West.

Also shown in the rain and sleet-swept parade were the surface-to-air missiles that were used with success against low-flying Israeli planes in the latest Mideast war.

The Soviet Defense Minister, Marshal Andrei Grechko, told the crowd in a speech that Russia would continue backing the Arab states and warned against a revival of the cold war.

"The Soviet state," Marshal Grechko said, "has invariably stood and stands at the side of the Arab peoples' just cause and is bending every effort so that the peace, security and the state borders of all the countries in the Middle East are reliably guaranteed, so that the hotbed of military tension in that area of our planet is removed."

United Press International.

PARADE WATCHERS—Foreign military attachés watching Soviet military units.

Moves 'Toward Peace' Cited After Kissinger-Sadat Meeting

CAIRO, Nov. 7 (UPI).—The governments of the United States and Egypt have agreed to resume diplomatic relations, broken during the 1967 Mideast war.

The announcement followed a three-hour meeting today between Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

Earlier, Mr. Kissinger had remarked after a meeting with Mr. Sadat that "we are moving toward peace." "I think I agree with him," Mr. Sadat said.

The U.S. Assistant Secretary of State, Joseph Sisco, and a member of the U.S. National Security Council, Harold Saunders, who were traveling with Mr. Kissinger, were sent to Israel this afternoon to discuss some "ideas" that were developed in Cairo between Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Sadat.

The two American officials, traveling via Cyprus, later conferred with Premier Golda Meir and an Israeli communiqué said the talks were held "in a good and constructive atmosphere."

The announcement on U.S.-Egypt diplomatic relations said the decision had been reached "in principle." American officials could not explain why the phrase was used but discounted speculation that the move was conditional.

State Department spokesman Robert J. McCloskey said the two governments have agreed to elevate their "interests sections" to the ambassadorial level.

The former U.S. Ambassador to Saudi Arabia, Herman N. Eilts, was named ambassador to Cairo and Ashraf Ghorbal, Mr. Sadat's press adviser and one-time head of the interests section in Washington, was appointed ambassador to the United States.

At Posts This Month

They will take up their posts in 10 days to two weeks, Mr. McCloskey said.

Mr. McCloskey said Mr. Sisco and Mr. Saunders will join Mr. Kissinger in Amman, Jordan, some time tomorrow.

The dispatch of Mr. Sisco and Mr. Saunders to Israel came as a surprise. They had been expected to go to Tel Aviv following Mr. Kissinger's tour of Arab capitals.

"We have developed some ideas here with the government of Egypt on both the immediate and long-range problems and we wanted to discuss these with the government of Israel," Mr. McCloskey said.

Mr. McCloskey said he would be unable to divulge any details of a new design for a settlement since there has been no report to the government of Israel as yet.

He said in response to questions that Mr. Sisco would explain to Mrs Meir the U.S. decision to resume diplomatic relations with Egypt.

But he stressed that the main reason for the trip to Israel by the two American emissaries was to discuss "substantive" issues.

'Consulting With Israel'

"They will be consulting with Israel," he said.

Mr. McCloskey said that the United States has "always been interested" in returning to normal diplomatic relations with Egypt.

"It was always our feeling over the last seven years that we would have a more effective line of communications on the ambassadorial level," he said.

He sidestepped a question of whether the resumption of diplomatic relations was linked to the cease-fire.

He declined to say whether the United States was prepared to extend similar recognition to Syria and Iraq—both of whom also broke relations during the 1967 war.

Mr. McCloskey said Mr. Sisco was scheduled to visit Syria at the end of Mr. Kissinger's tour of Arab capitals, but that the Syrian government suggested the visit be delayed until a later date. No reason was given.

Mr. Eilts is now deputy commandant of the American War College in Washington.

Mr. Eilts, 51, was born in Germany and came to the United States when he was four years old. He became a U.S. citizen in 1930 and lists his hometown as Scranton, Pa. He entered the Foreign Service in 1947. Most of his career has been in the Arabic areas.

He was U.S. ambassador to Saudi Arabia in 1965-71. He also has served in Tehran, Jidda, Aden, Baghdad and Tripoli and as political officer with the embassy in London.

Mr. Ghorbal was head of the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Israelis See Egypt Move to Resume War

Cairo Says Its Army Is on 'Extreme' Alert

From Wire Dispatches

PARIS, Nov. 7.—Israel said today that it has indications the Egyptians are preparing to resume the war and that it takes a "very grave view of the situation."

A military spokesman, Col. Nachman Karni, said it would be up to Premier Golda Meir's government to decide whether the Egyptian buildup warranted a pre-emptive strike. He declined to describe the indications of Egyptian preparations.

Mrs. Meir and her cabinet are said to have decided against a preemptive strike just before Oct. 6, the day the war started, and came under strong public criticism from opponents who said Egyptian and Syrian gains and heavy Israeli losses could have been prevented.

● UN asks U.S., Russia to send 36 observers each to Mideast. Page 2.

The statement by Col. Karni, volunteered at the end of a news briefing, came as reports reached Israel that Cairo ordered its troops on "high alert."

The reports, broadcast over Israeli radio, said Egypt's First Army, stationed in defensive positions around Cairo and the Nile Valley, had moved up toward the Israeli front, apparently, the radio said, with the intention of breaking a corridor through the Israeli lines to provide an escape route for the encircled Third Army.

Col. Karni said he could "neither confirm nor deny" these reports.

In Cairo, the Middle East News Agency said Egyptian armed forces are on "extreme" alert and fully determined to "liberate" Israeli-held Egyptian territories if Israel does not withdraw in accordance with United Nations resolutions.

An agency reporter said Egyptian forces are strengthening their positions along the cease-fire lines and "stand in a state of extreme readiness to confront any attempt by the enemy aimed at breaking the cease-fire or non-compliance with United Nations resolutions regarding Israeli withdrawal from all occupied territories."

He said that if Israeli troops do not withdraw to the positions they held Oct. 22, when the first Middle East cease-fire was called, "armed conflict will be the sole

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Miss Woods Is Said to Deny Transcribing Tapes

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP).—A presidential aide said today that Rose Mary Woods, President Nixon's personal secretary, will tell a U.S. District Court hearing that she has not transcribed the subpoenaed White House Watergate tapes.

Miss Woods will be a witness, probably tomorrow, at the hearing called to explore the circumstances surrounding two of nine subpoenaed Watergate conversations that the White House says were not recorded.

Yesterday, a presidential aide, retired Maj. Gen. John C. Bennett, said Miss Woods had 14 White House tapes and there was other testimony that she had been seen typing while listening to some of them.

Gen. Bennett said that Miss Woods came to his office this morning and "said to me: 'I read your testimony in the paper . . . if I'm called as a witness, I'm going to have to explain I did not transcribe.'"

Gen. Bennett, an aide to White House Chief of Staff Alexander M. Haig jr., also a retired general, told the court: "I said, 'Rose Mary, tell the truth.'"

Later, Gen. Bennett restated the conversation and quoted the President's secretary as saying: "I did not transcribe the tapes. Transcribe is the wrong word. If I'm called over there, I'm going to say I did not transcribe the tapes."

Gen. Bennett said that when he returned to the White House yesterday after testifying in court, Miss Woods "informed me about some trouble on a tape; she apparently found a gap in the conversation. She said: 'I want you to know I'm having trouble with it' . . ."

During testimony yesterday, Gen. Bennett had told the court that Miss Woods, Mr. Nixon's secretary for more than 20 years, had the 14 tapes, including six he gave her on Monday. Judge Sirica ordered her to appear as a witness at his hearings.

Today, White House attorneys told the judge that there would be no objection to Miss Woods giving testimony. Douglas Parker, an attorney for the President, assigned to the hearings on the tapes, said she probably would appear before Judge Sirica tomorrow.

Gen. Bennett testified yesterday that he had been told by Gen. Haig that Miss Woods had been assigned to transcribe the nine subpoenaed Watergate tapes.

He said today that when the President's secretary told him after the court session about the gap in the taped conversation, "I replied to her: 'I don't know what portion of the tape you are interested in, but do the best you can.'"

Under questioning by both Judge Sirica and deputy Watergate prosecutor Richard Ben-Veniste, Gen. Bennett was unable to give any definite information on what was meant by a "gap" or in which tape the gap was.

He told the court that he "presumed" that the tape involved was that of a conversation between the President and former White House Counsel John W. Dean 3d, but did not know for sure.

A tape of the conversation between Dean and the President on April 15, 1973, is one of the two that the White House claims does not exist. However, there were other Dean-Nixon meetings on tape and it was thought by some sources that it was one of

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Nixon Asks House to Delay Action on Trade Reform Bill

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP).—President Nixon today asked House Speaker Carl Albert to postpone further action on the Trade Reform Act of 1973 because of the present "delicate diplomatic negotiations" for a Middle East peace.

The trade bill, which was scheduled to come up on the House floor next week, has involved the question of most-favored-nation treatment for the Soviet Union.

Action on this most-favored-nation section at this time "could pose a serious threat to the success of these diplomatic negotiations," a White House spokesman said.

It contains a provision to grant the Soviet Union trade advantages available to other countries—but only if the President is satisfied that the Soviet Union is not placing undue restrictions on emigration.

Such restrictions, allegedly practiced against Soviet Jews and other minorities, have become a major issue in the debate over the bill that would grant Mr. Nixon extensive trade bargaining authority.

Rep. Albert said that the request did not involve putting off the bill until next year and that no time was set.

Nixon Reportedly To Ask Lifting of Clean Air Rules

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP).—President Nixon will ask Congress to temporarily suspend nationwide clean air standards as part of a series of steps to meet the growing energy shortage, Rep. John J. Rhodes, R., Ariz., said today.

Rep. Rhodes revealed Mr. Nixon's intention following a briefing of congressional leaders by White House energy experts.

Mr. Nixon was expected to outline his proposals in a nationwide radio-TV speech later tonight.

Rep. Rhodes told a newsman that Mr. Nixon would also seek authority for the federal government to override the rights now given to state governments to establish clean air timetables, presumably to enable federal suspension of certain clean-up requirements.

He added, however, that Mr. Nixon was not expected to seek authority for curtailment of business hours. Nor would he seek authority to impose a highway speed limit of 50 miles an hour, Rep. Rhodes said.

Saigon Planes Attack City Held by Viet Cong

Ninh Air Raid Termed 'Punitive'

ON, Nov. 7 (AP).—The command said today that South Vietnamese war- carried out a "punitive" n the vicinity of the Viet administrative capital of h, 75 miles north of Sai- denied Viet Cong claims an casualties.

ol. Le Trung Hien, chief an for the Saigon com- reported that more than 50 bombers—American-built F-5s and propeller-driven yraiders—took part in the

erized Viet Cong changes e town of Loc Ninh itself en bombed and that the had "struck at civilians hey were at market."

ol. Hien said the planes only military installa- nd storage areas near the Loc Ninh's recently re- airstrip lies within two ers of the town.

as the heaviest "punitive" nce the Jan. 28 cease-fire, as launched in retaliation cent Communist attacks government outposts on mbodian border and the g yesterday of the Bien r base, 15 miles northeast on, the spokesman said.

mbodia, Khmer Rouge in- s captured the town of 33 miles southwest of Penh, and soldiers who said several hundred and civilians were killed y fled through a machine- oss fire the rebels had set the highway to Kompong the next government town s to the north.

g was the second major ment position in the area four days. Tram Khnar, les to the east, was over- rly Sunday.

estimated 200 soldiers ac- nied by 300 to 400 civilians d from the two towns and their way to Kompong.

The soldiers said the Rouge had fired an aver- 560 shells a day into Srang past week, and both mili- nd civilian casualties were

Viet Cong Admit Attacks

US, Nov. 7 (UPI).—The ong said today that Com- troops have launched at- on South Vietnamese posi- but allegedly only to "pun- e criminal hand" of the government.

...on's Refusal ...Spend Held No ... to Inflation

SHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP).— pounding of funds man- by Congress has not helped ixon administration in its against slow inflation, ac- g to a study conducted by niversity of Florida's Hol- aw Center.

study says the administra- impoundment of $8.5 billion h last February had almost ect on the Consumer Price the primary gauge of in- a.

study quotes Roy Ash, or of the Office of Manage- and Budget, as saying that Nixon had not impounded nds, the result would have a tax increase "or consid- higher prices through in- ."

says the study, the com- findings show that even two years the maximum ef- on the Consumer Price In- ould have been only one- of a point.

Schlesinger Reassures Allies

NATO Told of Soviet Atomic Gains

By David Haworth

THE HAGUE, Nov. 7 (IHT).—A warning that the Soviet Union is rapidly catching up with NATO's present nuclear superiority and will soon have an equal nuclear strike capacity with the alliance was made today by Dutch Defense Minister Henk Vredling at the end of a two-day NATO nuclear planning group session attended by eight defense ministers.

He emphasized that any Soviet-U.S. nuclear parity—a prospect which could easily become a certainty—would have the most serious political and military consequences for Europe. The minister raised the concept of a European nuclear deterrent to anticipate the Soviet Union's growing nuclear strength, although such a deterrent was not formally discussed by the meeting.

The issue was posed during a briefing of other ministers by U.S. Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger, who emphasized the importance NATO's conventional forces have in the strategic balance of East-West power. Mr. Schlesinger pointed out that these forces assume an even greater significance in a period when the Russians are trying to equal NATO's nuclear weapon capacity than when overall balance was more favorable to the West.

These discussions were, however, overshadowed by lingering mutual suspicions between the United States and European NATO members about how each would act if an alert like the one imposed by the United States on Oct. 25 during the Israeli-Arab conflict were called in a future world crisis.

Although both U.S. and European officials here were at pains to stress that the alliance was strengthened by frank speaking between ministers about the U.S. failure to consult its allies before the alert was called, European ministers still have misgivings about what they see as the peremptory way the alert was started.

NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns commented today that the European response to the U.S. justification of the alert was "somewhat muted" but nevertheless amounted to an understanding of the U.S. predicament during the Middle East emergency, when the Soviet Union threatened to move troops into the conflict area.

In reply Secretary Schlesinger promised to improve Atlantic consultation within the framework. Pentagon spokesman Jerry Friedheim admitted that there had evidently been a lack of understanding on the Europeans' part of why the alert had been called and how it had been carried out. He said Mr. Schlesinger undertook that in a similar crisis the United States would give its allies an earlier warning of its intended countermeasures to any threat.

"Some of the transatlantic differences of the past few weeks are now better understood by both sides," Mr. Friedheim added. "The alliance will continue its normal course."

The defense secretary said NATO is a keystone of U.S. foreign and national-defense policies and will remain so. This assertion did not overcome the basic European complaint about consultation in a crisis.

Bilateral Warning

The British, German and Dutch defense ministers, in private talks with Mr. Schlesinger, told him the United States must give bilateral warning of its intentions to all the European allies. This, they said, is much more important than informing the NATO Council in Brussels. The lack of separate warnings to other NATO capitals caused considerable domestic embarrassment to America's allies when ministers had to face—unbriefed—critical questioning from members of parliament.

In addition Mr. Schlesinger was pressed to provide in future more background information about the reasons for U.S. initiatives such as the alert. It was pointed out to him that the United States was unfairly criticized for its action by some NATO countries because they were not told of the extent of the Soviet threat to intervene directly in the Middle East war.

They now accept this threat was a real one, the ministers told Mr. Schlesinger, but misunderstandings could have been avoided if the United States had taken more rapid steps to tell them at the time.

Skylab-3 Launch Delayed Five Days by Cracks in Fins

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., Nov. 7 (AP).—The launching of the Skylab-3 astronauts, which had been scheduled for Saturday, has been delayed at least five days, until Nov. 15, because of cracks in all eight stabilizing fins in the first stage of the booster rocket, space agency officials said today.

A NASA spokesman said the launch crew had started draining fuel from the Saturn-1B rocket and that plans were under way to replace the defective fins. Replacement fins were being flown here from a NASA facility at Michoud, La.

The spokesman said it was hoped the repair work could be accomplished on the launch pad. If the rocket had to be returned to an assembly building, the delay might have to be longer than five days.

The fins extend about eight feet from the base of the 22-story rocket and are used to support the vehicle on the launch pad and to provide aerodynamic stability during the early portion of flight.

NASA said the hairline cracks were around bolts in a fitting that attaches the fins to the rocket. Most were less than an inch long and were described as "stress corrosion" cracks.

The cracks were discovered during a routine check last night.

Weather Satellite Up

VANDENBERG AIR FORCE BASE, Calif., Nov. 7 (Reuters).—A sophisticated weather satellite capable of photographing the entire earth twice a day was successfully launched from the Western test range here today.

The satellite, NOAA-3, is to replace an identical craft lost last July 16 when it failed to achieve orbit.

EEC Agrees On Trade Bid To Partners

BRUSSELS, Nov. 7 (AP).—The European Economic Community foreign ministers yesterday reached agreement on the major part of a proposed list of concessions to offer the United States and other trading partners for trade losses due to the EEC's enlargement to a nine-nation bloc.

Informed sources said the officials agreed completely on tariff and other concessions to be offered on 22 of 30 items proposed by the EEC Commission.

Objections were minor on four other items, they said, but France, Italy and Ireland continued to balk on four others. These were kraft liner board, oranges and grapefruit, canned pineapple and frozen meat.

The sources said the EEC Commission would have private talks with the three objecting nations after their representatives had had time to consult with their capitals. It was hoped that the package offer could be made formally by the end of this month, they said.

Sources said the EEC offer, which has gone through several months of haggling already, was intended to be a take-it-or leave-it affair. Sir Christopher Soames, the EEC's trade commissioner, pushed hard for acceptance of all 30 items, saying that anything less would not be acceptable to the community's partners.

But the EEC takes the view that concessions were being made mainly for Australia, Brazil, Canada, Malaysia and Poland. Only these nations, it asserts, were hurt when Britain, Denmark and Ireland joined the Six last January, altering traditional trading patterns.

Under Article 24.6 of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, nations are entitled to compensation if customs unions alter traditional trading patterns. These concessions are offered to all countries, but they are selected principally to benefit the countries that have been hurt.

Dane Wins Chess Meet

MANILA, Nov. 7 (UPI).—Bent Larsen of Denmark yesterday won the first Philippine international chess tournament by forcing Yugoslavia's Ljubomir Ljubojevic, 23, who finished second in the point totals, to a draw in the final round. First prize was $4,000.

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WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	—	—	
AMSTERDAM	—	—	
ANKARA	—	—	
ATHENS	—	—	
BEIRUT	—	—	
BELGRADE	—	—	
BERLIN	7	44	Rain
BRUSSELS	—	—	
BUDAPEST	—	—	
CAIRO	—	—	
CASABLANCA	—	—	
COPENHAGEN	—	—	
COSTA DEL SOL	—	—	
DUBLIN	—	—	
EDINBURGH	—	—	
FLORENCE	—	—	
FRANKFURT	—	—	
GENEVA	—	—	
ISTANBUL	—	—	
LAS PALMAS	—	—	
LISBON	—	—	
LONDON	10	50	Cloudy
MADRID	—	—	
MILAN	—	—	
MONTREAL	0	32	Partly cloudy
MOSCOW	—	—	
MUNICH	—	—	
NEW YORK	8	46	Sunny
NICE	—	—	
OSLO	—	—	
PARIS	—	—	
PRAGUE	—	—	
ROME	17	63	Cloudy
SOFIA	—	—	
STOCKHOLM	—	—	
TEHRAN	—	—	
TEL AVIV	—	—	
TUNIS	—	—	
VENICE	—	—	
VIENNA	—	—	
WARSAW	—	—	
WASHINGTON	7	44	Partly cloudy
ZURICH	—	—	

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

The French Weather Service that supplies most of this report was on strike yesterday.

EEC Pompidou to Push for Action Against Inflation

PARIS, Nov. 7 (AP).—President Georges Pompidou told the the French cabinet today that he wants the Common Market summit meeting next month to consider "practical measures and concrete decisions in the struggle against inflation."

Reporting the president's remarks, government spokesman Jean-Philippe Lecat said, "France is going to make important proposals" to its European partners. He did not elaborate.

Mr. Lecat said that Mr. Pompidou told the cabinet that vague recommendations would not respond to the demands of public opinion in the face of rising prices "and the uncertainty reigning in areas as important as that of energy."

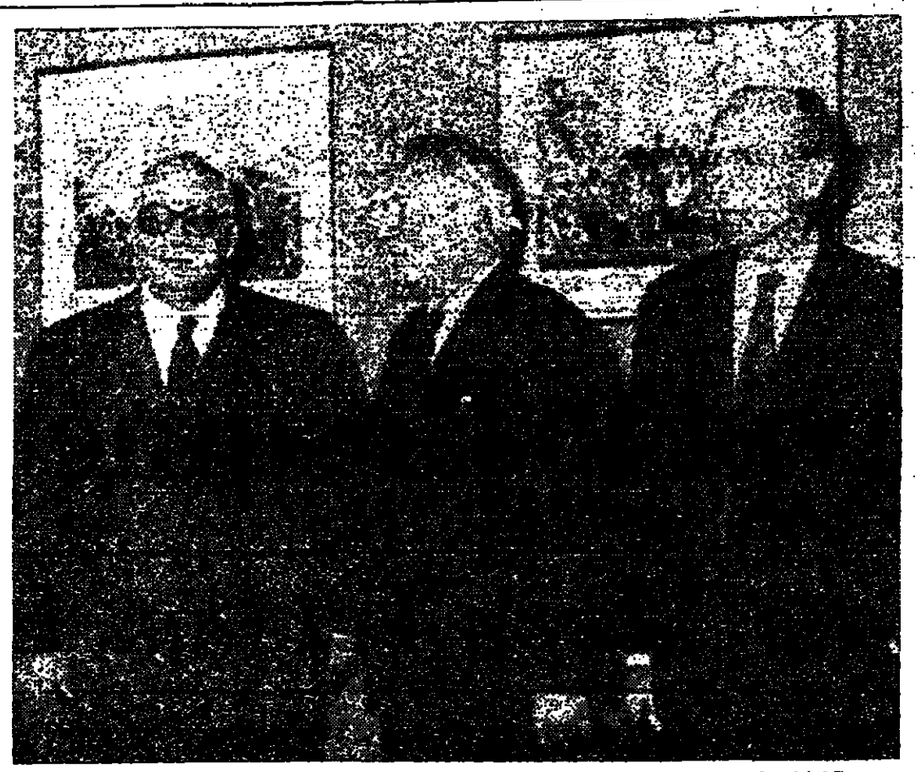
Meanwhile, French fruit and vegetable retailers today announced that they will stop buying produce and close their shops as of tomorrow to protest the government's new price controls policy. They said the protest actions would continue indefinitely.

Texaco Said to Cut Atlantic Jets' Fuel

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP-DJ).—Airline sources said Texaco Inc. has informed the three biggest international carriers serving the North Atlantic that it will be making huge cuts below contracted levels in bonded jet fuel deliveries effective this month.

Bonded jet fuel is untaxed fuel held at U.S. airports for use only on international flights. It is not deemed to have been imported into the United States and is not covered by the U.S. government's current mandatory fuel allocation order affecting domestic fuel consumption.

Airline sources said the carriers were notified by Texaco that November deliveries of bonded fuel will be cut by 27.5 percent for Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airlines and by 33 percent for British Airways. Further substantial cuts are possible after this month, the airlines said.



Associated Press.

TALKS IN LONDON—Mohammed el-Zayyat, special envoy of President Sadat of Egypt, with British Prime Minister Edward Heath and Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home at 10 Downing Street, where they held consultations on the Mideast situation.

Cabinet Approves Emergency Bill

Bonn Prepares Fuel-Crisis Action

BONN, Nov. 7 (AP).—Western Europe's biggest oil user braced today for an Arab squeeze by preparing crisis measures that could include gasoline rationing and sweeping road traffic restrictions.

The West German cabinet hastily approved an emergency bill today providing sweeping powers to conserve fuel. The bill was immediately submitted to parliament and was expected to become law quickly on Friday.

Warning West Germans that they can expect a 10 to 15 percent cut in oil supplies from abroad by early December unless Arab states reverse their squeeze on production, Economics Minister Hans Friderichs detailed the following crisis measures provided for in the bill:

- Bans on Sunday and holiday driving that would save an estimated 8 to 10 percent of normal oil consumption or 15 percent if driving is banned on Saturday afternoons too.
- Speed limits of 80 kilometers an hour (50 miles an hour) on state roads and 100 kph (62 mph) on superhighways.
- Total driving restrictions on nonessential car and truck users.
- As a last resort, ration cards for gasoline and other oil products.

The bill called for further crisis measures covering the production, stockpiling, distribution, use and price ceilings of oil, including compulsory registration and bookkeeping procedures for the oil industry.

Mr. Friderichs cautioned West Germans against "exaggerated hysteria," explaining that the government has no immediate plans to use its emergency powers and intends to rely for the time being on voluntary restraint by industry and private citizens in using oil.

The Arab production cuts have not yet started to affect the oil flow into West Germany and the oil industry has reserve stocks sufficient for close to three months, Bonn officials say.

If the situation worsens, he said, West Germany can save about 11.5 million tons of oil annually by substituting coke wherever possible in the nation's steel, electric power and other industries.

Elsewhere, Denmark today tightened speed limits, banned high-octane gasoline sales, and urged cutbacks on Christmas lighting in the wake of reports that Arab oil nations planned action against Denmark for an allegedly pro-Israeli attitude. The upper speed limit on all roads will be 80 kph (50 mph), starting Friday, with stiff fines for offenders.

The Belgian government today requisitioned all oil stocks, personnel and installations and set Saturday as the date for an overall fuel-saving speed limit. It also announced that schools would be closed Saturdays to save on heating fuel, and called for voluntary restraints in fuel use. The requisitioning does not involve measures of force, but is a step to prevent speculation and hoarding.

Dutch oil sources said rationing was expected soon in the Netherlands, Italy was considering delivery cutbacks and other measures, and Luxembourg announced the closing of gas stations on weekends to prevent "small weekend tourist exports." Greece announced 13 to 36 percent fuel increases today, and Rhodesia raised the retail price of gasoline by 15.6 percent.

Oil Cuts Increase

BEIRUT, Nov. 7 (NYT).—Arab oil cuts since the Middle East war began last month have reached 28.5 percent, or 5.8 million barrels a day, according to the Middle East Economic Survey, a weekly journal published here and regarded as an authority on petroleum affairs.

This is more than three percentage points above the 25 percent cut in Arab oil production decided by the 10 Arab producers at their meeting in Kuwait last Sunday. The addition is due to a further cut in production by the two major Arab producers, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

Japan Denies Being Warned On Israeli Ties

TOKYO, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—A Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman today denied reports from the Middle East that Japan had been asked to break diplomatic relations with Israel if it wished to be fully supplied with Arab oil.

The spokesman said that no such approach had been made and it would be unthinkable. A Saudi Arabian Embassy official here said: "We do not know anything about it."

The reports appeared in the authoritative Middle East Economic Survey published in Beirut, which said Saudi Arabia had apparently advised Japan it must sever diplomatic and economic ties with Israel to gain most-favored status as an oil customer.

The survey, in a special supplement published yesterday, said Japan was one of the largest customers for Saudi oil which did not figure on the most-favored list.

The publication said that in August, Japan imported 1.3 million barrels of oil a day from Saudi Arabia, the world's biggest oil exporter.

Moves 'Toward Peace' Cited by Kissinger

U.S., Egypt to Resume Diplomatic Ties

(Continued from Page 1)

Egyptian diplomatic mission in Washington from 1967 to 1972 when he became President Sadat's principal foreign affairs adviser.

Despite the 1967 diplomatic break, contacts remained under the umbrella of "protective powers" in Washington and in Cairo. The U.S. diplomatic mission, called the "American Interest Section" was attached to the Spanish Embassy in Cairo, and its Egyptian counterpart operated under the Indian Embassy in Washington.

During the day, Mr. Kissinger scrambled up Egypt's oldest pyramid, the Cheops Pyramid, built in 2800 BC, and afterwards said with a grin: "It's good training for a heart attack." Later he viewed the Sphinx.

Zayyat, Heath Confer

From Wire Dispatches

PARIS, Nov. 7.—Meetings of diplomats on the Middle East continued as Egyptian special envoy Mohammed Hassan el-Zayyat conferred with Prime Minister Edward Heath in London today and discussed the Middle East in "all its aspects," British officials said.

They said that the meeting took place in a friendly atmosphere.

The officials did not give details of the discussion, which was also attended by Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home.

In Tunis, President Habib Bourguiba yesterday declared to the Tunisian parliament that "the great tragedy in the Arab world is the Soviet military presence in the Middle East."

He warned that the Russians aiding Mr. Sadat brought with them "their ideas" that pose a danger to the entire Arab world.

In Amman, King Hussein returned home today after a tour of four Arab countries—Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait and Syria—lasting less than 24 hours.

Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban left Bucharest this evening after a three-day visit and talks with President Nicolae Ceausescu and Romanian Foreign Minister George Macovescu.

Before leaving for Israel, Mr. Eban said that Romania was in a good position to relay Israel's views on a Middle East settlement to the Soviet Union and the Arab states.

He also said that he obtained a "clearer picture" of Egyptian and Syrian views during his visit.

Caetano Names Key Ministers

LISBON, Nov. 7 (AP).—Premier Marcello Caetano shuffled his cabinet yesterday, naming new ministers for the key ministries of defense, interior, overseas provinces and information.

The appointments, coming on the heels of last week's elections in which Mr. Caetano's ruling National Popular Action party captured all 150 seats in the new legislature, reflected a slight shift toward the more liberal wing of the party.

One casualty of the shake-up was Interior Minister Antonio Goncalves Rapazote, a prominent right-winger.

Cesar Moreira Baptista, state secretary for information, was named as Mr. Rapazote's successor, in charge of the nation's police forces.

The Defense Ministry was separated from the Army Ministry and given to Joaquim Moreira da Silva Cunha, a civilian and the outgoing overseas minister.

Only 5 Black African States Have Kept Ties With Israel

By Moshe Brilliant

TEL AVIV, Nov. 7 (NYT).—The blue and white Israeli flag flew today at only five diplomatic missions in black Africa. Eighteen months ago there were 31.

Only two of Israel's 25 resident ambassadors remain on the African continent.

The rest have returned to Jerusalem since April, 1973, as diplomatic relations have been severed by 26 governments protesting Israel's continued occupation of Arab territories.

Eighteen of these countries have ended their relations since the outbreak of the fourth Arab-Israeli war Oct. 6.

The diplomatic ruptures are in marked contrast to the Africans' position immediately after the 1967 war. Only 12 black African countries at that time supported a United Nations condemnation of Israel as an aggressor and a call for an unconditional Israeli withdrawal, sixteen delegations supported Israel and five took a neutral position.

The African support in 1967 appeared to have been a reward for Israel's technical assistance to the emerging nations, which had begun before their independence—a program that had created good will.

Israelis attribute the recent ruptures to pressures by Arab and Moslem countries in the Organization of African Unity.

The first targets were economically weak countries such as Uganda and vulnerable ones such as Chad, which had been threatened by a rebel movement based in Libya.

Monetary incentives and threats induced these governments to break ties with Israel.

As member after member of the Organization of African Unity succumbed to the pressures, a momentum was created that swept along stronger countries. Liberia and Kenya, among Israel's staunchest friends, were the last to yield.

"If others had stood with us we could have withstood the pressures," a Liberian diplomat told Israelis. "We couldn't do it alone."

Of the countries that retain diplomatic ties, only the Ivory Coast is regarded by Africans as politically respectable. Malawi is frowned upon because it maintains relations with South Africa; Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland are enclaves in South Africa, all served by one Israeli chargé d'affaires.

The first leader to break ties last year was President Idi Amin of Uganda, who was the only one to accompany the break with a diatribe against Israel, to expel all Israelis and to terminate all economic relations. Those who followed said more or less clearly that they hoped to continue trade and economic relations. These included the Central African Republic, an important source of diamonds for Israel's polishing industry, and Gabon, a supplier of lumber.

Israel presumably will not object to continued operations by private businessmen and contractors in estranged countries. Technical-assistance missions are to be withdrawn, but aid through international organizations may continue.

British Give Warning On New Letter Bombs

LONDON, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—British police warned tonight that an Arab terrorist organization was believed ready to begin sending a new wave of letter bombs to people in Britain and other European countries.

The warning, issued after a top-level conference at Scotland Yard, said it was thought the addressees would be Jewish and other European citizens and businesses which supported Israel during the Middle East crisis. Scotland Yard refused to identify the Arab group.

The warning was rushed tonight to police forces abroad and to British embassies. A police official said: "The information came from a source abroad which we cannot afford to ignore."

French Senate Head Target of Kidnap Plot

PARIS, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—Police warned French Senate President Alain Poher that an Arab group was planning to kidnap him, his office announced today.

Mr. Poher's office issued a statement saying that "as the quality of the information could not be questioned, the Senate authorities put appropriate security measures into force."

The Paris newspaper L'Aurore said today that police had unmasked a plot by Iraqi extremists to kidnap Mr. Poher, a well-known supporter of Israel.

Waldheim Asks U.S., Russ To Send 36 Observers Ea

By Anthony Astrachan

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 7 (WP).—Secretary General Kurt Waldheim has asked the Soviet Union and the United States to assign 36 men each to the UN observer force in the Middle East, diplomatic sources said yesterday.

The observer force, the UN Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO), has been in the Middle East since 1948 and is different from the new UN Emergency Force (UNEF), from which the big five powers are barred.

Western diplomats said the 36 Soviet observers would be selected from the 70 Soviet "representatives" who reportedly arrived in Cairo Oct. 26. This was not officially confirmed, and there was no word what would happen to the other 34 if the report were true.

The dispatch of the Soviet representatives was taken at the time as a face-saving gesture by Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev. President Nixon, who had expressed determination to keep Soviet troops out of the Middle East, reacted calmly and announced that the United States would also send observers as soon as Mr. Waldheim invited it to do so.

28 More

There are already eight Americans with UNTSO, so the United States will have to send 28 more to fill its quota. No national contingent in UNTSO numbers more than 36.

UNTSO announced that the bodies of two observers missing since Oct. 6 had been recovered at a post near Qantara on the east bank of the Suez Canal. One was French and one Italian. A third body was presumed to be that of the Israeli liaison officer at the post.

There are now 1,306 men in the new emergency force, a UN spokesman announced. An 11-man Canadian evaluation team is in Cairo to prepare the logistic function for the planned force of 7,000, and a Polish team that will share the logistics job was expected soon.

A UN spokesman in Cairo admitted for the first time yesterday that Israel was blocking the full deployment of the emergency force along the cease-fire lines.

He said the advance units of the Irish contingent, which was originally supposed to be based in the Israeli-held area Sinai desert, were still he Ismailia, the Egyptian-he on the Suez Canal. "I still examining the aspects of their support to the spokesman said.

Asked whether the Isra in fact refused to pen troops to be based on it of the cease-fire line, the main refused to elaborat

He did say, however, th Dayan, in a meeting wit commander Gen. Ensio of Finland on Oct. 22, ha to the stationing and dep of UN troops in and f Sinai and other Israeli-he Gen. Dayan also offered airfields for UN use.

The UN spokesman s Monday that the Israe refused to allow the Iri contingent to fly directly Sinai as originally plan was the first indication ficulties in this round Arab-Israeli conflict to source.

The UN spokesman was unclear as to whether the were in fact allowing patrols to operate on th At first he said these operated between the A Israeli forces, then later they were operating als raeli-controlled areas.

The United Nations ha Israel to permit UNEF i land in Israeli-controlle in the future, he said expected that this woul tually happen.

Israelis See Egypt Mov Resume W

(Continued from Pag

method of settling the si

"Our Egyptian armed fo awaiting the go-ahead st continue the liberation land," he said.

The agency said that raeli presence on the wes of the Suez Canal is in sh of "pockets" that could be easily."

It said: "These pocket been encircled by the E forces and would be co destroyed once the fighti sumed, no matter what ti fices on the Egyptian sid be."

The agency claimed th 10,000 Israelis were kil some 25,000 were woun taken prisoner during the

The agency made no m to Egyptian casualties.

Syrian Fighting

In Damascus, a spokesman said Syrian forces today foiled an Is tempt to advance towar Syrian positions in the n sector of the Golan cease-fire line.

The spokesman said artillery also "silenced th artillery and the sour fire."

Israel confirmed the f the first in 10 days, Syrian front. It said th dent began with a Syri tempt to advance and de into an artillery duel.

A military spokesman si Syrians began moving t at Beit Jihan, on the ne edge of Israel's bulge Damascus, and that troops told UN truce ob to stop them or shooting start.

The Syrians refused to the spokesman said, so forces opened up with arms fire. The Syrians with artillery, he said, a duel began.

The spokesman said the tary command ordered its to hold their fire until lest the battle spread, bringing the incident to when the Syrians followed

Israel began honoring th war dead today in the Ha series of memorial servi military cemeteries. Flags lowered to half staff at th tion's army camps.

An estimated 3,500 p turned out at Kiryat military cemetery outside Aviv for a service in memo 91 soldiers who died of wou hospitals.

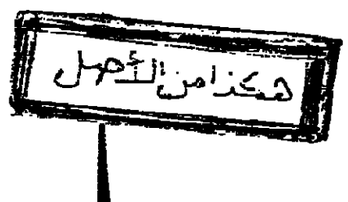
Wives, mothers, grandm and sisters of the dead chairs placed around the crying, wailing and, in O tradition, scratching and t their faces. Others held heads in their hands, we silently.

In Beirut, government reported that Israeli ar shelled the south Lebanese of Rachaya Foukhar in the hours of today for the day in a row, wounding persons. In Tel Aviv, a spoke denied the report.

Witnesses said mortar Rachaya Foukhar's 4,000 p tion evacuated the villag went to the nearby army ga town of Marjayoun, whic beyond Israeli artillery r Some 25 houses, including town's only church, have damaged, the Lebanese m said.

Makarios in Malta

VALLETA, Malta, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—President Makarios of Cyprus arrived here today from Rome for a three-day state visit during which he is expected to discuss bilateral and international issues with Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff.



هكذا من الأصل

the Wrong Word'

le Says Nixon Secretary ll Deny Transcribing Tapes

(Continued from Page 1)

hat could have been in-

other conversation the House says was not re- was a telephone call be- Mr. Nixon and former y General John N. Mitchell 20, 1972, three days after itergate break-in.

r questioning by the deputy tor, Gen. Bennett said that oods was using a typical order" when he left her office but was unable to ther it had the capability e tape.

dition, he could give no ions as to whether the gap l from a fault in the ma or the tape, an erasure or lapse in the conversation.

Mr. Ben-Veniste miss- ed Gen. Bennett on why talked about his testimony tapes with Miss Woods ot to discuss them.

g questioning, Gen. Ben- lso testified that he was custody of the Watergate in mid-July and was cer- that no one could have ed with them while they nder his control.

over, further cross exam- brought admissions by that his records of who out the tapes and when ere checked out were con- in one case and wrong in

Bennett also said that he had kept six of the tapes in a safe in his office for a month without returning them to the vaults in the Executive Office Building. He admitted that White House aide Stephen V. Bull knew the combination of the safe, but quickly added that he was sure no one removed the tapes without his knowledge.

During a recess following Gen. Bennett's questioning, Mr. Ben-Veniste said that, so far, the testimony "doesn't indicate anything is missing, just that they [the tapes] are misidentified."

At the opening of the fifth day of hearings into the non-existence of the two tapes, Judge Sirica reiterated his basic objectives in the probe.

He said that he hoped to establish a chain of custody of the tapes and to determine how they were guarded and who had access to them.

Judge Sirica said that, in addition, he hoped to find reasons that might explain the non-existence of the two tapes.

Meanwhile Judge Sirica today denied various motions by six of the seven original Watergate defendants for new trials or the withdrawal of guilty pleas and set Friday morning for their sentencings.

The six are James W. McCord jr., E. Howard Hunt jr., Bernard L. Barker, Eugenio Martinez, Virgilio Gonzalez and Frank A. Sturgis.

All but McCord had pleaded guilty at the Watergate trial in January and had been in prison under provisional maximum sentences for burglary, conspiracy and wiretapping.

McCord, who stood trial and was convicted, had asked for a verdict of acquittal and a new trial. The others had asked to withdraw their guilty pleas.

A seventh Watergate defendant, G. Gordon Liddy, was convicted with McCord and sentenced to a term of six years and eight months to 20 years.

In another action, the House of Representatives passed and sent to the Senate yesterday a bill extending the life of the original Watergate grand jury for six months and allowing an additional six-month extension after that.

The 377-to-1 roll-call vote approved a bill rushed through the House Judiciary Committee to enable the grand jury to continue in operation beyond its Dec. 4 expiration date.

Federal grand juries are established for 18 months. The 23-member grand jury extended by the bill was formed on June 5, 1972, and, after the break-in on June 17, was assigned the task of receiving evidence in the break-in and subsequent cover-up.

Israeli rica Receives Egyptpe-Recording Resum perts' Names

ASHINGTON, Nov. 7 — Chief U. S. District Judge John J. Sirica yesterday that he has re- d the names of "out- ling experts" to help him mine whether the White e Watergate tapes have tampered with th the White House and Watergate special prose- n force have submitted s, the judge said after ing with lawyers for both He said they also had ed out security proce- s for use when the tapes delivered to him for review. ked when that would be, e Sirica said: "I think it be soon." He said there- d be other procedural ings.

White House Meeting

chardson Says Nixon Spoke Sept. of 'Getting Rid of Cox'

By Mary Russell

SHINGTON, Nov. 7 (WP) — er Attorney General Elliot chardson said yesterday that lent Nixon talked of "getting Cox" as early as September, before the showdown over sue of presidential tapes led e firing of former special gate prosecutor Archibald n Oct. 20.

Richardson said the Presi- made the remark at a White e meeting dealing with an tigation of Vice-President T. Agnew, who later re- d.

former attorney general, quit rather than fire Mr. Cox, disclosed that President Nixon l him on July 3 and told to order Mr. Cox to put out ss release in which Mr. Cox d state that he was not tigating matters dealing with President's properties at San ente, Calif., or Key Bis- , Fla.

Mr. Richardson said he called Mr. Cox, who issued a statement denying he was investigating the President's real estate transactions.

Mr. Richardson said a Los Angeles Times story, saying that Mr. Cox was investigating improprieties involving the property at San Clemente, had been brought to Mr. Nixon's attention and had prompted the call.

Mr. Richardson said he had received assurances from Mr. Cox that he was not investigating the San Clemente matter. According to Mr. Richardson, Mr. Cox said he merely wanted to know more about it for his own information and had asked an aide to gather all the newspaper clippings on the matter.

Mr. Richardson made the disclosure in response to a question from Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., who asked him if it were true that Mr. Richardson had said the President was showing signs of psychological stress.

Mr. Richardson replied, "Yes, especially in early July" and revealed the telephone call from the President ordering Mr. Cox to issue the press release.

At his press conference on Oct. 23, three days after he resigned, Mr. Richardson ducked a direct answer to a question of whether there was a long campaign to get rid of the prosecutor.

Inquiry Into Firing

Mr. Richardson was testifying before the Senate Judiciary Committee, which is inquiring into Mr. Cox's dismissal and the possibility of legislation to require a new special prosecutor to be court-appointed.

He said he had received frequent calls from White House Counsel J. Fred Buzhardt and White House Chief of Staff Alexander M. Haig jr. asking whether Mr. Cox was not exceeding his jurisdiction.

Mr. Richardson said he fell into the role of playing the middle man between the White House staff and Mr. Cox.

"My effort was to try to put the situation in perspective," Mr. Richardson said. "I told the White House somebody would have to investigate matters like the milk producers and ITT, and it would be better if an independent prosecutor did it than the Justice Department."

Mr. Richardson also suggested that Congress pass a bill requiring Senate confirmation of the new special Watergate prosecutor, Leon Jaworski, and set the same condition for his approval.

use Is Planning Open Hearing Ford Nov. 15

SHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP) — Peter W. Rodino, D., N.J., man of the House Judiciary mittee, said yesterday it l open hearings Nov. 15 on nfirmation of Rep. Gerald ord, R., Mich., as vice-presi-

p. Rodino said he expected hearings to last at least a with the committee meet- through the Thanksgiving recess of Congress, if neces-

e schedule was announced a meeting of the committee ocrats.

p. Rodino also disclosed an sse between the Justice De- ment and the committee over availability of the FBI files is investigation of Rep. Ford, is the House Republican r.

ting Attorney-General Robert ork has agreed to let Rep. mo and Rep. Edward Hut- son, R., Mich., the senior mittee Republican, view the but no one else. Rep. Rodino the Democratic members were ting they be given access to files as well.

eantime, the Senate Rules mittee appeared almost ready rap up public hearings on the l nomination after only two of televised testimony. It a closed hearing today.

United Press International.

NEW YORK BY NIGHT—The twin towers of the World Trade Center at the lower tip of Manhattan as seen from the observation tower of Empire State Building.

To Remain and Fight

Nixon Increasing Legal Staff To Handle Watergate Issues

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (IHT).—While controversy swirled over whether President Nixon should resign because of Watergate, the White House again indicated today that Mr. Nixon was preparing to remain in office and fight.

The President is increasing his legal staff to cope with mushrooming Watergate problems "perhaps more effectively than we have before," said Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler.

At a news briefing today, Mr. Ziegler said anyone who works with the President, as he himself does, knows that he is determined and very much in charge.

He made this comment in categorically denying a suggestion that the President was under psychiatric treatment to aid him in meeting pressures produced by Watergate and other recent foreign and domestic problems.

After replying "Absolutely not" to the question, Mr. Ziegler said the suggestions of psychiatric care, which he had been aware of before a reporter asked the question today, "are just totally without foundation."

Former Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson testified before the Senate Judiciary Committee yesterday that Mr. Nixon, in early July, "showed a considerable sense of strain." This was in response to a question about Mr. Richardson's reportedly telling aides that the President had not been in the best of mental condition.

Mr. Ziegler repeated White House statements of yesterday that Mr. Nixon intended to confront the Watergate matter head-on and was putting together extensive files of information to answer charges against him in a month or two.

But Mr. Ziegler said he did not expect the President to appear before the Senate Watergate committee, as requested again yesterday by its chairman, Sen. Sam J. Ervin jr., D., N.C. Rather, Mr. Ziegler said, the President would communicate with Congress, the press and the American people.

In expanding the staff of lawyers, Mr. Nixon has picked a Florida attorney, Sam Powers, as the first addition, Mr. Ziegler said.

"You can't deal with 100 lawyers with five," the spokesman said, referring to the number of lawyers involved in the various probes of the Watergate scandal and related matters.

One of the first tasks of the White House legal staff will be to "compile and clarify charges that have been made" about the President and members of his family, Mr. Ziegler said.

Meanwhile, the dean of Senate Republicans, Sen. George D. Aiken of Vermont, 81, said: "It is the President's duty to his country not to resign."

He urged House leaders either to set a deadline for bringing impeachment charges against the President or else declare him innocent of impeachment offenses.

"Either impeach him or get off his back," Sen. Aiken said in a floor speech.

Sen. Jacob Javits, R., N.Y., told a press conference he felt no obligation to help consolidate support behind the President. He said he felt it was up to the President himself to decide whether he should resign.

He said his mail was running nearly 25 to one against the President, with 24,773 letters and telegrams opposing him and 1,221 supporting him.

Sen. Javits, as did Sen. Aiken, supported the House probe into impeachment as a means of determining whether the President was innocent of wrongdoing.

A Democrat, Sen. Walter F. Mondale of Minnesota, said yesterday that President Nixon should resign because his "moral credibility is gone and the chances that he could restore it are pretty remote."

Meanwhile, a Wall Street Journal editorial said: Demands for President Richard Nixon's resignation "strike us as hasty and indeed a bit unserious."

"It is foolish to assume that if Mr. Nixon resigned, his replacement could pick up the presidency as if nothing had happened. Before demanding such a step, serious men ought to stop to speculate about its future institutional consequences," the editorial said.

In another action, the Senate Select Watergate Committee concluded its inquiry into 1972 campaign "dirty tricks" yesterday with the Republican minority presenting their long awaited witnesses, none of whom was able to link a single act of sabotage or espionage to Democratic candidates or their campaign workers.

Today, however, a former official in the Nixon administration's program to aid Spanish-speaking persons testified that federal grants were run through a political screen and judged on their impact on the President's 1972 re-election efforts.

Galbraith's Law Applied to Nixon

WESTFIELD, Mass., Nov. 7 (AP). — John Kenneth Galbraith, the Harvard economist and former U.S. ambassador to India, told reporters at a news conference here last night that he believed President Nixon would resign because "Galbraith's Law states that anyone who says he won't resign four times, will."

U.S. Banking Aide Denies Partiality

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP).—The chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board denied Monday that his agency had given preferential treatment to a Key Biscayne, Fla., savings and loan association run by associates of C.G. (Bebe) Rebozo.

Thomas R. Bomar told a House Banking subcommittee there was nothing improper in the board's July decision granting federal insurance to a Florida-chartered savings and loan group closely tied to Mr. Rebozo's commercial bank.

The decision overruled recommendations of the board's regional experts. Some subcommittee members have claimed it helped give a financial monopoly on Key Biscayne to Mr. Rebozo, a close friend of President Nixon.

"There was absolutely no improper contact. We approved this case on the merits," Mr. Bomar testified.

Head of Schools Killed in Oakland

OAKLAND, Calif., Nov. 7 (UPI). —A man shot and killed Marcus A. Foster, Oakland's black city schools superintendent, with a shotgun yesterday, police said. They are seeking a motive.

Mr. Foster was leaving his office with Deputy Superintendent Robert Blackburn when they were approached in a parking lot by three black men wearing knit caps and motorcycle jackets, police said.

They said one of the men raised a shotgun and fired. Mr. Foster was killed and Mr. Blackburn was critically wounded in the blast, police said. The assailants fled on foot.

Roy Medvedev Warns on Methods

Soviet Dissident Criticizes Fellows

MOSCOW, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—Soviet historian Roy Medvedev, known in the West for his outspoken account of Stalin's rule, today strongly criticized methods of fellow Russian dissidents in their campaign for human rights.

Mr. Medvedev, 48, is the twin brother of the exiled geneticist Zhores Medvedev, who was deprived of his Soviet citizenship earlier this year while working at Britain's Institute for Medical Research, in London. Zhores Medvedev now lives with his wife and son in the British capital.

Today, in a 6,000-word document made available to Western correspondents in Moscow, the historian warned bluntly that while outside pressures and public opinion in other countries could change the policies of a state, the last word lay with the country itself.

"The basic problems of any country—even more of a great power like the Soviet Union—can only be decided by the peoples and the leaders of that country," he said.

Rightwing Group

His document, entitled "The Problem of Democratization and the Problem of Détente," said that an influential "rightwing" group of Soviet leadership was unhappy with the era of improved relations with the West and actions and statements by some dissidents—he specifically mentioned physicist Andrei Sakharov and writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn—had played into the group's hands.

The historian, expelled from the Communist party several years ago for protests over what he called the rehabilitation of Stalin, was particularly critical of calls from Mr. Sakharov for the U.S. Congress to refuse trade concessions to the Soviet Union.

In a country like the Soviet Union, where policies were formulated at the top, pressure from world public opinion could have a useful effect on changing interns' policies, Mr. Medvedev said.

"But pressure from the outside can also have a negative effect," he added.

Difficult Democratization

"If Congress refused to grant the Soviet Union most-favored-nation treatment it would make even more difficult the democratization of Soviet society," he said.

His document was apparently written before President Nixon withdrew the Soviet clause of his trade bill on the ground that it was unlikely to be passed in the aftermath of the Middle East war.

Mr. Medvedev also took issue with fellow dissidents for what he called their "Moscow-centrism." He defined this as "a refusal to see that in other countries there are just as serious and in some countries more serious internal problems than those that exist in the Soviet Union."

Dissidents should "realize that Nixon, [British Prime Minister Edward] Heath and [French President Georges] Pompidou are not really interested in civil rights in Russia," Mr. Medvedev added.

He also criticized the emphasis laid by other dissidents on the right to free emigration.

Not Want to Leave

"While it is important to have the right to leave the country, it is even more important for conditions to be created in the Soviet Union under which Soviet people would not want to leave," he wrote.

Détente could in the long run only help "the widening of democratic rights and freedoms. In a time of international détente, the effectiveness of international public opinion and its influences on internal policies of the great powers is increased," the historian said.

But while pressure from outside public opinion could change policies, the last word lay with the country itself.

U.S. Shortage Of Newsprint Seen Easing

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP).—The critical shortage of newsprint that gripped many of the nation's newspapers in late summer and early fall has begun to ease in the last few weeks with the settlement of labor disputes at most Canadian mills.

But the availability of newsprint now and in the future remains a major source of concern at papers across the country.

The shortage was touched off by three-month strikes at Canada's major paper mills, which supply close to 70 percent of the newsprint consumed in the United States.

After strikes at all but three relatively small mills were settled last month, the situation began to improve almost immediately, publishing officials say.

Theodore Serrill, executive vice-president of the National Newspaper Association, which includes 6,580 papers, said association members are reporting "many fewer specific instances of cutbacks now than a month ago."

"The tightness now mostly affects those small papers which buy from paper jobbers instead of through long-term contracts," he observed.

At the Lindsay-Schaub newspapers, based in Decatur, Ill., editor Robert Hartley said all advertising was eliminated from five of the group's papers for two weeks in September.

"That got us through the crisis," he said. "We are running close to normal now and see no need to trim back in the future."

The situation is different, however, for papers—including the Christian Science Monitor and the Marshall Field papers in Chicago—which are served by the three mills where strikes continue.

The mills include one operated by Boise Cascade in Ontario and Prince Paper Corp. facilities in Quebec and Ontario.

The Christian Science Monitor suspended printing of its Saturday edition at the start of this month when its Midwest printer, largely supplied by Price, could not get enough paper for six full editions a week.

At the Marshall Field papers in Chicago—the Daily News and the Sun-Times—Virgil Schroeder, vice-president of production, reported the classified advertising section had been dropped two days a week, news space and features had been reduced, and out-of-state circulation had been cut.

Newspaper Guild Ends Strike at N.Y. Daily News

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP).—Faced with a potentially long strike, the New York Newspaper Guild voted today to end a two-day walkout that shut down the Daily News, the newspaper with the nation's largest circulation.

Some 1,000 Guild members overwhelmingly approved a return to work after strike leader Peter McLaughlin told them:

"We are dealing with an adamant management that appears to be willing to take a long strike."

Terms of the settlement were similar to those accepted by Guild members of the other Manhattan morning newspaper, The Times. That agreement was reached shortly after the News was struck Monday morning.

The News settlement provides a $13.85-a-week wage increase in each year of a two-year settlement—a total of $27.70—to be adjusted on a percentage basis to salaries ranging from $100 to $500 a week. Improved job security also was an issue, and the News agreed that no employee with 20 years' service could be dismissed during staff reductions.

Ex-Police Officer Named Director Of Secret Service

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP).—H. Stuart Knight today was named head of the Secret Service, the agency responsible for protecting the President, the Vice-President and other officials.

Mr. Knight, 52, a Canadian-born career agent, succeeds James J. Rowley, who retired last month.

Mr. Knight, assistant director of the Secret Service for administration since April, 1971, joined the service in February, 1950, after serving as a police officer in Detroit, Mich., and Berkeley, Calif.

His appointment to the $38,000-a-year job was announced by Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz. The Secret Service is part of the Treasury Department.

As director, he will be in charge of the 2,800 employees. Besides protection of the President and his immediate family and the Vice-President, the Secret Service also guards visiting foreign dignitaries and presidential candidates and probes violations of counterfeit and forgery laws.

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Decisive Majorities of the U.S. Congress Support Aid to Israel

Senate Resolution 189—70 Co-sponsors

WHEREAS the President is supporting a strong and secure Israel as essential to the interests of the United States; and

WHEREAS the armed forces of Egypt and Syria launched an unprovoked attack against Israel shattering the 1967 cease-fire; and

WHEREAS Israel refrained from acting preemptively in its own defense; and

WHEREAS the Soviet Union, having heavily armed the Arab countries with the equipment needed to start this war, is continuing a massive airlift of sophisticated military equipment to Egypt and Syria; and

WHEREAS Public Law 91-441, as extended, authorizes the President to transfer to Israel by credit sale whatever arms may be needed to enable Israel to defend itself;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

It is the Sense of the Senate that the announced policy of the United States Government to maintain Israel's deterrent strength be implemented by continuing to transfer to Israel, by whatever means necessary, Phantom aircraft and other equipment in the quantities needed by Israel to repel the aggressors.

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House Resolution 613—260 Co-sponsors

WHEREAS the people of the United States deplore the outbreak of hostilities in the Middle East and earnestly hope that peace may be negotiated in that area; and

WHEREAS the President is supporting a strong and secure Israel as essential to the interests of the United States; and

WHEREAS the armed forces of Egypt and Syria launched an attack against Israel shattering the 1967 cease-fire; and

WHEREAS the Soviet Union, having heavily armed the Arab countries with the equipment needed to start this war, is continuing a massive airlift of sophisticated military equipment to Egypt and Syria; and

WHEREAS Public Law 91-441 authorizes the President to transfer to Israel by credit sale such arms as may be needed to enable Israel to defend itself;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

It is the Sense of the House that the President, acting in acordance with the announced policy of the United States Government to maintain Israel's deterrent strength, and under existing authority, should continue to transfer to Israel the Phantom aircraft and other equipment in the quantities needed by Israel to repel the attack and to offset the military equipment and supplies furnished to the Arab states by the Soviet Union.

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To ensure action by Congress which will authorize military assistance to Israel, send messages to your Senators and Representatives at once, urging them to support H.R. 11088, the "Emergency Security Assistance Act of 1973," introduced by Rep. Thomas E. Morgan, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, on Oct. 24, at the Administration's request, and similar legislation in the Senate when introduced.

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Black Mayors Elected in Detroit, Raleigh, N.C.

Democrat Wins N.J. Race; Beame Takes N.Y.C

By Jules Witcover

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (WP).—Democrat Brendan T. Byrne, a new face in politics, rode a tide of disenchantment into the New Jersey governorship last night, trouncing Republican Rep. Charles W. Sandman Jr.

Across the Hudson River, city controller Abraham D. Beame, at 67 one of the oldest faces in New York City's Democratic ranks, also scored an overwhelming victory with nearly 60 percent of the vote against three others to succeed Mayor John V. Lindsay, the Democratic convert who had decided not to run for a third term.

In Virginia, Republican Mills E. Godwin defeated independent Henry E. Howell for governor in a close and bitter contest. Mr. Godwin, a conservative Democrat turned Republican, led Mr. Howell, an anti-establishment populist, by a 1.5 percent margin in unofficial returns. Mr. Godwin became the first Virginian in more than 100 years to be elected governor for a second time.

In the Midwest, Mayor Charles Stenvig of Minneapolis, a law-and-order man seeking his third term, was upset, and Detroit, the nation's fifth largest city, elected its first black mayor, State Sen. Coleman A Young.

United Press International

Abraham Beame and his wife saluting supporters after he was elected mayor of New Y

Lost Labor Backing

Mr. Stenvig lost labor's backing and much of his other blue-collar support to Al Hofstede, 33, candidate of the Democrat-Farmer-Labor party.

Mr. Young, who vowed to create a "people's police force" to cope with Detroit's standing as first in homicides and robberies among the nation's 25 largest cities, edged out former police commissioner John F. Nichols.

Of all the elections across the country yesterday, the New Jersey gubernatorial contest between Mr. Byrne and Rep. Sandman probably was watched most closely for indications of the impact of the Watergate affair on the fortunes of the two parties.

But Rep. Sandman as a Republican was carrying not only the onus of Watergate but also scandals in the outgoing GOP administration of Gov. William I. Cahill, whom he defeated in the Republican primary.

Further taxing the Sandman candidacy was his record as a down-the-line conservative in a state that has had a history of electing moderates, whether Democratic or Republican. Mr. Byrne, a former superior court judge as well as county prosecutor, undercut Rep. Sandman on the conservative law-and-order issue.

Mr. Byrne, 49, had plenty of money and reported spending just up to the $1.5 million limit under a new state law, compared with about $800,000 for Rep. Sandman, whose fund-raising was slowed by GOP disenchantment over Watergate.

Mr. Beame became the first Jewish mayor of New York. In beating State Sen. John Marchi, the Republican, Rep. Mario Biaggi, the Conservative party candidate, and Albert Blumenthal, the Liberal party nominee, Mr. Beame brought the rest of his city ticket in, including Paul O'Dwyer as City Council president and Harrison J. Goldin to succeed Mr. Beame as controller.

Mr. Beame carried all five boroughs of the city and captured an estimated 66 percent of the Jewish vote and 69 percent of its black vote.

In other notable races:

● Raleigh, North Carolina's capital city, elected a black mayor, Clarence E. Lightner, a three-term city councilman.

● Philadelphia's Republican district attorney, Arlen Specter, considered a strong prospect for the governorship or other state office, was beaten by the Democrat, F. Emmett Fitzpatrick jr., a former first assistant district attorney, in Mr. Specter's bid for a third term.

● In Cleveland, Republican Mayor Ralph J. Perk won a second term by nearly two to one over the Democrat, city council clerk Mercedes Cotner, a 68-year-old woman who was a replacement two weeks ago.

● In Pittsburgh, Mayor Peter R. Flaherty, running with both the Democratic and Republican nominations, won a second term.

● In Louisville, Democrat Dr. Harvey Sloane, a 37-year-old newcomer to politics, was elected mayor over Republican C. J. Hyde, 56, a former Louisville police chief.

Gov. Ronald Reagan's attempt to constitutionally limit state spending in California was rejected. And in the state of Washington, voters overwhelmingly protested a 193 percent increase legislators had voted themselves, and ordered the cut to 5.5 percent.

The legislators originally voted to raise their pay from $3,600 to $10,000 a year. Now their salaries will be $3,800.

In some other results, New York voters rejected a $3.5-billion bond issue to save the city's 35-cent transit fare. Pennsylvania voters counties the power to seek to eliminate grand juries and North Carolina decided by a wide margin that liquor by the drink would not be sold in the state.

Rhode Island voters rejected proposals to lengthen the governor's term to four years and raise legislators' pay. Kentucky said their legislature could meet every year and the village of Englewood, N.J., approved a recommendation to Congress that amnesty be granted to Vietnam draft evaders.

In California, Gov. Reagan campaigned hard for his constitutional amendment that proposed to tie future state budgets to total personal income of state residents. The proposal would have limited state spending to 7 percent of personal income over 15 years, down from the current 8.5 percent.

But voters apparently accepted to some degree the argument of Democratic opponents that the measure would tie the hands of future state administrations, and rejected the proposal by more than 54 percent in an election that drew about 4 million voters to the polls.

A.S. Romer Dies; Vertebrate Study Head at Harvard

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. Nov. 7 (NYT).—Dr. Alfred Sherwood Romer, 78, a leader in using comparative anatomy to study the evolution of fossil vertebrates, animals with backbones, died Monday night. He had been in a coma since Oct. 20, when he choked on a mouthful of food.

President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1966, Dr. Romer was director of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, one of the world's leading centers for the study of evolution, from 1946 to 1961.

After two years as instructor in anatomy at the Bellevue Medical College of New York University, in 1923, he immediately was granted tenure as an associate professor at the University of Chicago, where he remained until going to Harvard in 1934 as professor of zoology and curator of vertebrate paleontology.

In the 1920s, Dr. Romer began many years of field work on permian reptiles in the "red beds" of Texas, around Wichita Falls.

Adm. Kiyohide Shima

TOKYO, Nov. 7 (AP).—Kiyohide Shima, 83, former rear admiral and commander of the wartime Imperial Navy's Fifth Fleet in the battle of Leyte, died here Wednesday of septicemia.

Frederic R. Sanborn

CINCINNATI, Nov. 7 (NYT).—Frederic Rockwell Sanborn, 74, an expert in international law and a former member of the Supreme Restitution Court of Berlin after World War II, died today at his home here.

Mr. Sanborn represented the United States on the court from 1954 to 1959. It was established by international agreement to pass on cases of restitution to persons deprived of property by the Nazi regime.

More recently, he was counsel to the International Finance Corporation and the National Commission on Food Marketing in Washington. He retired in 1967.

Sartre Is Fined For Threatening Violence in Pape

PARIS, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—Left-wing philosopher Jean-P Sartre was found guilty yester of threatening violence in a ne paper article and fined 400 fra by a Paris court.

Mr. Sartre had been sued eight staff writers of the ult right magazine Minute w charged that he had threaten them in an article in his n defunct newspaper La Cause Peuple (The People's Cause).

The court noted that Mr. Sa referred to the Minute staff year as "professional advoc of murder."

Mr. Sartre said that he ha the addresses of the Minute porters, adding: "We shall n publish them, leaving to oth the task of acting with our bla ing."

In granting only symbolic o franc damages to the Minu staff, the court said Mr. Sart could be granted extenuating c cumstances since he himself h been described by Minute as "t red cancer of France."

Long U.K. Strike At Chrysler Ends

LONDON, Nov. 7 (AP).—A la ter 14-week strike by 156 electr cians that tied up the Chrysl auto plant in Britain ended to day when the men accepted new pay deal.

The strike cost Chrysler an e timated $35 million in lost pr duction and led it to threaten pull out of Britain unless labo relations improved.

Etna Blows Its Cap In Violent Eruption

CATANIA, Sicily, Nov. 7 (AP).—Mount Etna blew its "cap" yesterday in an explosion described as the most violent in the last five years.

Volcanologists said the explosion blasted away the material that had collected on the crater since the last major eruption. With the "cap" blown off, chances for another eruption have increased, experts said. They added, however, that hilltop villages were not in imminent danger.

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United Press International.

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Shell Pesticides Seen Posing Dangers Similar to Nerve Gas

By James P. Sterba

DENVER, Nov. 7 (NYT).—The Army has begun destroying its nerve gas stockpiles at the Rocky Mountain Arsenal, adjacent to Denver, but the Shell Oil Co. plans to continue making on arsenal grounds concentrated pesticides that local toxicologists claim are similar in danger to the military's chemical weaponry.

A spokesman for Shell said yesterday that his company's operations on the arsenal grounds would not be affected by the Army's phaseout, which began full-scale last week. Shell currently manufactures seven insecticides, a soil fumigant and an herbicide at the plant. In operation since 1952, the plant is Shell's main insecticide production facility and employs 325 workers.

"Many of these products are precisely the same kind of material as nerve gas," said Dr. Daniel T. Teitelbaum, a local toxicologist. "We have a situation in which everyone knows nerve gas is bad but the same stuff labeled as pesticide is good."

Shell officials argue that its pesticides are not as toxic as nerve gases and therefore not as dangerous to move around. They claim to have an excellent safety record.

Dr. Teitelbaum and others contend that this is an empty argument.

"Let's say it takes 10 milligrams of a pesticide to kill you and only one milligram of a nerve gas," he said. "Well, they are shipping concentrated pesticides in 55-gallon drums and tank trucks. In that quantity, the relative toxicity argument disappears."

Army arsenal officials, under fire for storing nerve gas so close to a major population center, have noted that they must observe stricter standards than private companies do. For example, the arsenal is currently storing 1,294 one-ton containers of liquefied phosgene. Because it is classified as a military weapon, federal laws prohibit the Army from moving it. However, an arsenal spokesman said, the same chemical is used in the plastics industry and is routinely shipped around the country by private companies.

Arthur Whitney, the arsenal spokesman, said the Army sold the phosgene to two chemical companies in 1967, but the sale was called off after the Department of Transportation refused to allow it to be moved.

"Psychologically, nerve gas and pesticides are much different—nerve gas, because we've heard of it, is a lot worse," said Dr. Joseph Holmes, a poison specialist at the University of Colorado Medical Center. "But from a compound standpoint, they are not different."

'Small Spill'

"I think everyone is prepared to handle a small spill," he added. "It's the catastrophes we worry about."

Dr. Holmes noted that German scientists in World War II had originally sought to develop a pesticide, but when they discovered its potency, it was named GB, and declared a nerve gas weapon.

Several of Shell's pesticides are organophosphates, which are chemically similar to GB, or Sarin. The Army is currently destroying 21,115 obsolete M-34 cluster bombs, containing Sarin, at a rate of five bombs per day. It also plans to destroy Army Honest John rockets and Navy Wet Eye bombs containing the gas, as well as 2,250 tons of GB gas stored in bulk at the arsenal.

Trick TV Bread Ad on Growth Ruled Misleading by U.S. Agency

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP).—The Federal Trade Commission has declared false and misleading a Wonder Bread commercial using trick photography to show children putting on years of growth in seconds.

At the same time, the commission dismissed a staff complaint that advertisements for Hostess Snack Cakes falsely portrayed them as containing good nutrition. The split decision ended the commission's deliberation of a complaint against bakery products produced by ITT and its Continental Baking Co. subsidiary.

ITT Continental said it was gratified that the commission dismissed six of the seven specific allegations of false advertising against the "How big do you want to be?" Wonder Bread ads. It said it would appeal the remaining case.

The advertisements ran on television and in print beginning in 1969. They have been phased out over the last two years.

The disputed ads showed a 4-year-old growing to the size of a 12-year-old almost instantaneously, while a voice described how important Wonder Bread is during the years from 1 to 12 because the bread "builds strong bodies 12 ways."

ITT Continental argued that children would perceive the advertisement as merely a "television trick" and an FTC trial judge upheld the company's argument in dismissing the complaint. But the full-member commission reversed the trial examiner.

Greek Engineer Demonstrates How Archimedes Burned Fleet

ATHENS, Nov. 7 (UPI).—An engineer with the help of the Greek Navy today exhibited how Archimedes, the ancient Greek mathematician and engineer, could have burned the Roman fleet by using shields converted into mirrors.

Using 60 mirrors, 5 feet 8 inches by 2 feet 4 inches, 48-year-old mechanical engineer Ioannis Sakas concentrated the sun's rays on a 12-foot replica of an ancient trireme vessel at the Greek Navy center of Skaramanga, and burned it. The target of the mirrors was 120 feet away.

According to several ancient writers, including Plutarch and Lucian, Archimedes, who lived in Sicily during the 3d century BC, burned the Roman fleet during the three-year-long siege of Syracuse.

The achievement of the 75-year-old sage has been questioned by modern scientists. They said that even if he knew the principles concerning concave mirrors, he would not have been able to construct a mirror capable of burning a ship.

"Archimedes used many bronze shields, held by soldiers on the walls of Syracuse, to concentrate the heat of the sun on the target. The many flat mirrors did the work of a huge concave one," Mr. Sakas said.

The mirrors Mr. Sakas used were of glass covered with a thin film of bronze. The mirrors were dusty and scratched "to make them look more like the shields of the Syracuse defenders," he said.

The experiment took several minutes. First, the makeshift trireme, docked in the small port of the navy center, started to smoke and then flames leaped from the wood.

"The concentrated sun rays must have raised a temperature of 390 degrees centigrade (735 Fahrenheit), enough to burn any inflammable material," Mr. Sakas said.

Prof. Evangelos Stamatis, an authority on Archimedes, said the burning of the ships was only one of the tricks played by Archimedes on the Romans.

"He invented catapults that could throw heavy rocks at the Roman ships. He also used machines that could hoist Roman ships and then sink them," Prof. Stamatis says.

"When Marcellus made his assault from the sea, Archimedes used the mirrors to burn his fleet," he said.

Scheel to Visit Britain

LONDON, Nov. 7 (UPI).—West German Foreign Affairs Minister Walter Scheel will visit Britain Nov. 22 and 23 for talks with British leaders, a British Foreign Office spokesman said today.

...igar Substitutes Ban Called ...ajustified by World Experts

...NNOVER, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—...e hundred scientists at an ...national symposium here ... concluded that there is no ...ication for a ban enforced ...veral countries on artificial ...eners such as cyclamate ... saccharin.

...clamate was banned in the ...d States three years ago ... declared a cancer risk. It ... has been banned in Europe, ... on Nov. 1 Japan barred ...mate and saccharin as food ...ives.

...e symposium discussed ...es made in Japan, the Unit... States, the Netherlands and ... Germany.

Freddy Homburger of the ...search Institute of Cam...e, Mass., was questioned on ...alue of U.S. research which ...o the cyclamate ban.

...said a test of a mixture of ...mate, saccharin and cyclo...lamine should have led either ... ban of all three substances ...one at all. To ban cyclamate ... was not satisfactory.

Leo Friedman of the Toxi... ...y Department of the U.S. ... and Drug Administration ... his department was awaiting ...advice of the U.S. National ...lemy of Science before mak... any move on the cyclamate ...

...mming up the symposium's ...ings, Dr. Gerhard Jung... ...n, president of the Lower ...ny State Medical Center, said ... Friedman's own study showed ... only one group of rats fed ... saccharin developed transi... ...cell cancers.

...t a human would have to ...low 20,000 standard saccharin ...s to consume an equivalent ...ntage in a daily diet.

Toru Miyaji of Osaka Uni... ...y's Department of Pathol... said the Japanese ban on sweeteners was imposed as a result of similar moves in the United States and Europe.

Dr. Dietrich Schmael, chairman of the Institute of Toxicology and Chemotherapy at the West German Cancer Research Center at Heidelberg, told a press conference yesterday that large doses of artificial sweeteners showed no cancer-producing effects. Further tests would be carried out, he added.

East Germany Directs Attack At West Berlin

BERLIN, Nov. 7 (UPI).—East Germany accused West Berlin today of reviving the cold war by committing widespread violations of the Big Four agreement designed to lessen tension here.

It said the Western outpost is ignoring a Big Four provision that it is not part of West Germany, is allowing physical attacks on the wall, and is smuggling refugees out over the traffic routes to the West.

The attack was made in an editorial in the Communist party newspaper Neues Deutschland and in a speech printed in the newspaper today by Erich Honecker, first secretary of the Communist party.

The charges were combined with a bitter personal attack on Mayor Klaus Schuetz. He aroused the Communists' ire by denouncing their doubling of border exchange fees for Western visitors.

Western officials said it was the most savage attack on West Berlin since the Big Four foreign ministers signed the Berlin agreement on June 3, 1972.

...ive Adults, Four Children ...not to Death in Calif. Home

...ICTOR, Calif., Nov. 7 (AP).—...wo couples, their four chil...n and a friend were found ... to death today in a blood-...tered house in this tiny ...lement.

...t's a shocking sight. It looks ... the work of a madman," San ...quin County Sheriff Michael ... Canlis said of last night's ...rings in the ranch-style home. ... the victims were shot in the ...d.

...uthorities said they believed ... the victims had been am...ed by men who later ran...ed the grocery store of one ... the victims, Walter Parkin. ... Mr. Parkin was owner of the ...000 home, located 30 miles ...h of Sacramento.

...wo children were shot to ...th on a bed. Mr. Parkin and ... other victims, gagged and ...nd, were stuffed into a 6-by-...ot walk-in closet in the ...ter bedroom, police said.

...he other victims were tenta...ly identified as Mr. Parkin's ..., Joanne, 31, their daughter..., 11, their son Bob, 9, ...hard A. Earl, an accountant ... neighbor, his wife, Wanda, ... her 30s; their son, Ricky, 15, ...ir daughter Debbie, 18, and ...k Laing, 20, identified as Deb... Earl's boy friend.

...he Earls and the Parkins ap...ently went out together for ... evening, leaving Debbie be... ...d to babysit for their children, ...ice said.

...he discovery of the killings ...s made this morning by Carol ...kins, 18, a roomer at the ...rkin home who was out on a ...e last night. She said she re...ned at 3 a.m., noticed nothing ...ng and went to bed, deputies ...d.

...he said she was awakened ... two of Mark Laing's friends ...ocking on the door at 6 a.m. ...ause Mr. Laing hadn't come ...me. His car was parked out... the Parkin home.

...ogether, Miss Jenkins, Wayne ...schke and Steve McFadden, ...h 18, went through the four... ...room home that Mr. Parkin completed a year ago in a 10-acre vineyard.

When she saw the children dead in their beds, she became hysterical, police related. The two youths telephoned for help.

Deputies said Mr. Parkin's store had been burglarized during the night.

Investigators said that the robbers went to the Parkin house to get him to open the store safe, found the baby sitter, Mr. Laing and the children and waited for Mr. Parkin to return.

"My son heard a car come in and leave about 9 o'clock," a neighbor said. "There were no signs of any shots in the house. I would have heard if there had been pistol shots," he said.

In January, 1972, Mr. Parkin, who then lived behind his store, captured a burglar in the store and held him at gunpoint until police arrived.

U.S. Man Sentenced In IRA Arms Case

CONCORD, N.H., Nov. 7 (UPI).—James Heslin, jr., 39, received a suspended sentence yesterday for purchasing weapons allegedly for the IRA.

A U.S. District Court judge sentenced Heslin of Union Beach, N.J., to three years probation and a five-year suspended sentence on one of 17 counts of purchasing guns under a fictitious name.

Heslin pleaded guilty to 10 counts of purchasing weapons and the government dismissed seven counts. The gun purchases occurred between August, 1973 and May, 1973 in the Portsmouth, N.H. area.

4 Swiss Passes Closed

GENEVA, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—Four main road passes over the Alps in central Switzerland—the Klausen, St. Gothard, Susten and Furka—were closed today after of the winter, highway authorities the country's first major snowfall said.

Dorland & Grey, Paris

There are times when your husband isn't quite himself after a business trip.

At least he has one thing going for him. Air France. We understand how difficult his life can be. So we do everything we can to make the time he spends with us as relaxed and enjoyable as possible.

That means a real consideration for his needs. Service and entertainment when he wants it. Or peace and quiet if he's trying to work.

With Air France it's simply a question of *savoir-vivre*. So that your husband comes home a little more like himself.

You may wonder what's so tough about a business trip. Well, your husband rushes to the Airport with a dozen projects on his mind. Tries to prepare his thoughts while coping with foreign languages, customs, money.

Then he faces the usual interminable meetings. Insoluble problems. And right in the middle of everything, has to fly off to still another problem. No wonder he comes home a little unnerved.

AIR FRANCE

Air France understands

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6— Thursday, November 8, 1973 *

The American Role in the Mideast

The trip to the Mideast by Secretary of State Kissinger, like the visits to Washington by Egypt's foreign minister and Israel's premier, points up the central Mideast role still open to the United States by virtue of its acceptability to both sides. The difficulty in this role lies here: Even while Washington is pressed to match Moscow's strong support of the Arabs by an equal measure of support for Israel, it also feels called upon to bridge the Arab-Israeli gap. It must support the Israeli position and encourage flexibility in that position at the same time. One could wish the Soviet Union had the maturity to take a similar approach. But Moscow's policy, unlike Washington's, does not have to take into account interests on both the Arab and Israeli sides.

Grasping well the American dilemma, the Israelis ask—understandably—that their own goals not be sacrificed to the American interest in ties with the Arabs and the Russians. But the situation is such that no degree of reassurance is ever enough, from Israel's point of view. For all their craving to be self-reliant, the Israeli dependency on the United States has been, if anything, increased by the war. In turn, this has increased the opportunities for pressure on Israel in order to fit the Israeli position, for which Washington will always be held considerably responsible, to other American interests. In fact, there is nothing wrong about American "pressure" on Israel. No two countries ever see things the same way, and no big power can allow a small ally to run its policy. What counts is that the big power and ally constantly work to ease the inevitable frictions between them. As we have said, we believe that American-Israeli friendship is sturdy enough to be sustained through the strains that surely lie ahead.

The Egyptian-Israeli atmosphere remains highly charged. Each country has a politically sensitive group of its citizens in the other's hands: Egypt and Syria have, unofficially, some 450 Israeli prisoners which they have still not identified, and Israel still surrounds the 20,000-man Egyptian Third Army. On the surface, it looks like a situation made to order for a "humanitarian" deal offering relief to both groups. But because each side is using the foreign group in its hands to put bargaining pressure on the other, it has so far not proved possible to arrange such a deal. The matter is further complicated by the fact that Israel surrounded the Third Army only after Oct. 22, supposedly the effective date of the cease-fire; Egypt demands Israeli "withdrawal" to the Oct. 22 line. Despite the feverish diplomatic activities of Mr. Kissinger, a major breakdown of the "cease-fire" still cannot be excluded.

The parties have yet to begin the long and hard process of negotiating a settlement. Arabs and Israelis alike face serious obstacles, within themselves as well as between each other. The Russians could yet spoil everything. We Americans can best do our part by helping make it possible—by ample political support and assured arms supplies—for Israel to accept the compromises that it must, without feeling that its security is being lost.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Tightrope in Ulster

At a time when hopes for a political solution in Northern Ireland have been edging upward, a Unionist party meeting in Belfast recently provided a stark reminder of the ground still to be won by moderates in the Protestant camp. Former Prime Minister Brian Faulkner was able to carry the day for the idea of sharing power with Catholics in a new Ulster Executive Council—but only by 132 votes to 105 in his party's standing committee.

Mr. Faulkner said that the narrowness of his victory was due to the fact that the Unionists, who dominated Ulster politics for half a century, have had only months to get accustomed to the notion of power-sharing as set forth in Britain's white paper last March. But the vote meant that he must redouble his effort to educate Unionists to the requirements of a new era in Ulster—and to the grim alternatives if this attempt to get Protestants and Catholics to cooperate for a mutually acceptable solution should fail.

Recent Assembly sessions have been conducted in a rare atmosphere of cordiality, with even the more extreme Protestants led by the Rev. Ian Paisley and William Craig behaving with decorum. If Mr. Faulkner can demonstrate that power can be shared in building a peaceful society without damage to legitimate Protestant interests, he may be able to win back some Unionist defectors in the Assembly and recruit even a few members of the Paisley-Craig coalition.

The prospects for such a development are still uncertain, but it offers the best—perhaps the only—path to Ulster peace.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Kissinger's 'Grand Tour'

Will Mr. Kissinger's grand tour of Mideast capitals bring peace or renewed war?... Despite all his know-how, Mr. Kissinger is not at all certain to win his game. As a matter of fact, a hardening of positions is noticeable, especially on the Egyptian side, which might result in very pressing demands by Sadat made stronger by the political, military and oil support from other Arab states. On the other hand, other reasons favor negotiations. The Arabs, who have wiped out the humiliation of past defeats, can undertake negotiations without losing face. The Israelis are becoming aware of the fact that possession of a military buffer zone cannot secure their long-term security. Lastly, the entente between the two superpowers appears to have weathered the ordeal, even though the Soviet Union for the time being is observing an expectant attitude while letting the American partner act.

—From Les Echos (Paris).

* * *

Is the cease-fire too fragile to last? Probably it is. Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Brezhnev between them may not be able to keep it in being for much longer. Mr. Kissinger will continue his attempt by meeting President Sadat in Cairo; but there should be no doubt that Egypt must feel every inducement to resume the fighting, even though to do so might prove suicidal. Mr. Sadat himself has said that he cannot guarantee the cease-fire beyond Mr. Kissinger's visit. He says, no doubt rightly, that his generals want to resume the action... unless the Israelis return to the cease-fire lines of Oct. 22, which is the minimum requirement for peace negotiations to be contemplated. ...It is essential before any progress can be made that the Israelis return to the Oct. 22 cease-fire lines and that the Egyptians satisfy Israel's demand for the names of prisoners.

—From the Guardian (London).

EEC: Placating the Arabs

May one not fear that, in giving way or appearing to have given way to oil sanctions, Europe is encouraging the Arab countries to use this formidable weapon with even greater boldness—and may incite other holders of vital resources to imitate them.

For once, the EEC had taken the bull by the horns on a burning international problem, but the Common Market nations have taken a debatable risk in drawing up their proposals in Brussels. It must now be hoped that the community action will prove effective... a failure could have serious consequences for joint Common Market diplomacy.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

* * *

The foreign secretary [Sir Alec Douglas-Home] has told us that the resolution adopted in Brussels by himself and his eight colleagues is "the third success of the process of political consultation of the Nine." No doubt this is true, in a sense. For the community to have reached any common policy at all on a problem so delicate as the Middle East conflict is an achievement which should not be underestimated. Yet the text of the resolution and the circumstances in which it was adopted are such that it is difficult to salute the achievement with wholehearted enthusiasm....

It gives a strong impression of insincerity. There can be little doubt that the immediate purpose of the resolution, which strongly influenced both the timing and the drafting of it, was to convince the Arabs that the community as a whole, including the Netherlands, shared the sympathetic attitude to the Arab cause which has been repeatedly voiced by the French and British governments, and has apparently qualified France and Britain for "friendly" treatment from the oil-producing Arab states. Whether it will succeed in that aim remains to be seen....

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

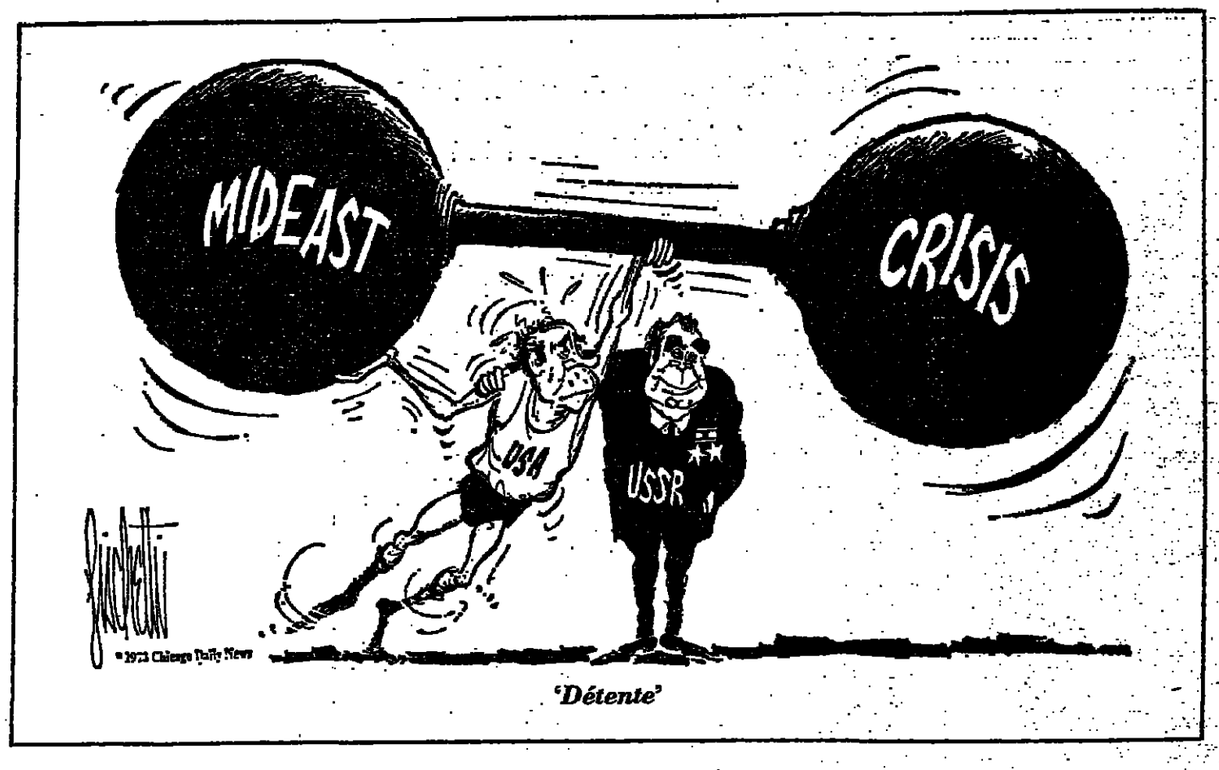
November 8, 1898

NEW YORK—The last gun of the campaign has been fired, and today the voters of the United States will say at the polls whether the Republican administration commands the support of the people in this "off-year" election. It is significant of the possibilities of politics that on the eve of the election no one is really sure just who is going to win. President McKinley, however, thinks that Col. Theodore Roosevelt will be elected governor of New York State.

Fifty Years Ago

November 8, 1923

NEW YORK—Lt. A.I. Williams, U.S. Navy, who on Monday broke the world's air speed record by flying 266.68 miles (430 kilometers) an hour, and who probably would have done better had not his superior officer stopped him because of the danger involved, claimed even another record today when he climbed to an altitude of 5,000 feet in one minute in a Curtiss pursuit plane. This new performance will certainly soon be challenged by the world's daredevils.



'Détente'

One Down and Three to Go

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—On the first anniversary of Richard Nixon's spectacular re-election victory, this city is still trying to analyze what it was in his character that brought about the greatest fall since Lucifer.

History suggests a partial explanation: Landslide victories tend to distort men's judgments. Franklin Roosevelt swept the country in 1936 and stumbled into the Supreme Court packing controversy. Lyndon Johnson plunged from his triumph in 1964 into a reckless adventure in Vietnam, which finally drove him from office. And Richard Nixon interpreted his 1972 victory as a mandate to impose his will on the Congress.

There was a theory a year ago that Nixon would see his victory as the final reward of a truly remarkable political career, and that he would use it to bring about an era of reconciliation before the 200th anniversary of the Declaration in 1976.

Clear Option

That option lay clearly before him. He was bringing the war to a close for America. The Democratic party was in disarray, and after a decade of war abroad and urban turmoil at home, the need and longing of the nation was for a period of quiet and calm.

He did not want reconciliation, however, but vindication, and even retribution. Though the voters had strengthened the Democratic majorities in the Congress, while giving him the largest popular majority in history, he chose to interpret the election results as a personal mandate to work his will on the Congress, to carry on the war as he pleased without consultation, to impound funds voted by the Congress, and to reorganize and centralize his government behind the executive privilege of the White House.

I remember going to the White House shortly after the election of 1972 and discussing with one of his most trusted aides the possibility of reconciliation. "It will not come from this house," he said. "The President does not want to make peace with his critics: He wants them to admit publicly that they were wrong."

Arthur M. Schlesinger jr., the historian, in a new book, "The Imperial Presidency," argues that Nixon, facing enormous tasks at home and abroad, came to believe that it was in the national interest to evade the tiresome oversight of the Congress and direct affairs from the White House, and that something compulsive in the President's character drove him in this direction.

'Agitated Psyche'

"His revolution," Schlesinger wrote, "took direction and color not just from external circumstances pressing new powers on the presidency, but from the drives and needs of his own agitated psyche. This was the fatal flaw in the revolutionary design. For everywhere around him he saw hideous threats to the national security....

"Nixon's presidency was not an aberration but a culmination. It carried to reckless extremes a compulsion toward presidential power rising out of deep-running changes in the foundations of society. In a time of the acceleration of history and the decay of traditional institutions and values, a presidency was both a greater necessity than ever before and a greater risk—necessary to hold a spinning and distracted society together, necessary to make the separation of powers work, risky because of the awful temptation held out to override the separation of powers and burst the bonds of the Constitution."

Many people here would disagree that Nixon set out consciously to burst the bonds of the Constitution, but many would certainly agree that this was the result, and that the nation required a strong presidency for leadership, and the separation of powers for liberty, but got from Nixon a stronger presidency at the expense of both Congress and liberty.

There were other personal aspects to this tragedy. The desire to avoid the frustrations of dealing with the Congress or answering the awkward questions of the press led to the secrecy of the White House, to the isolation of the President with a small staff and a very few friends. Only in this closed atmosphere did he seem to be comfortable.

This, of course, has always been his way. He has always seen himself living in a hostile world, surrounded by subversives, and conspirators. Therefore: a small staff of personal loyalists, who fed his fears and anxieties, and betrayed him in the end.

A year ago, nobody here could even have imagined the terrible retribution of recent events. Even Watergate might have been overcome if he had been candid right after the election instead of cagey and defiant, if he had made half as many concessions early as he has made late, if he had been faithful to his own promises to seek "reconciliation instead of confrontation" at home as well as abroad.

Falls in Polls

The result is that his election mandate has now dwindled to the lowest point in the popularity polls of any president in the last 20 years, and he is facing the most serious threat of impeachment of any president in a century. "How art thou fallen from heaven, O Lucifer, son of the morning."

Nevertheless, the dangers of secrecy still exist. He is still isolated in the White House, Camp David, Key Biscayne, or San Clemente with a different but equally small staff, facing the courts and the Congress only when forced to do so, and living like a man under siege.

It was left to his press secretary, Ronald Ziegler, to prove that even now the White House has not learned the lessons of this terrible year. The President, Ziegler assured the reporters coming from Florida the other night, "recognizes the importance of this foolishness."

The 'News' as Reported to Mr. Nixon

By Ben H. Bagdikian

WASHINGTON.—President Nixon may be the most elaborately briefed President in our history on what the news media say—and he may be the most badly informed. This does not explain Mr. Nixon's profound animosity toward professional journalism. But it may illustrate how this feeling is reinforced.

Recently, Robert Pierpoint and Dan Rather on the CBS "Morning News" interviewed the President's chief media watcher, Patrick Buchanan.

PIERPOINT: We are constantly told by Mr. Ziegler that the President doesn't watch the television news programs. If he doesn't watch them, how do they so incense him?

BUCHANAN: Well, you're also constantly told, Mr. Pierpoint, that the President has a daily news summary which puts together all the quotes and which covers not only network programs but local television, wire service comment, comments by individuals in the political arena and which go on the President's desk in all their pristine loveliness..."

How pristine? How lovely? Journalistically speaking, very impure and unlovely.

Full-Time Staff

Mr. Buchanan, whose journalistic experience consists of three and a half years as an editorial writer for a conservative paper, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, presides over the White House staff that works full time monitoring the media and compiling a daily report, sometimes of 50 pages, delivered each morning to Mr. Nixon, marked "Eyes Only for the President—The President's Daily News Briefing."

In 1971 Don Oberdorfer, then a White House correspondent for The Washington Post, obtained a copy of this "eyes only" daily report. Its contents were marked by two major points of interest:

● It was full of inaccuracies about what the news media had actually said.

● It systematically omitted public condemnations of the President.

For example, Buchanan's report to the President on April 23, 1971, said:

"Sevareid said best agents leave FBI; Hoover is surrounded by old cronies." The tapes of Eric Sevareid's broadcast were obtained. This is what Sevareid actually said, referring to the late House Majority Leader, Hale Boggs (italics added):

"Boggs *charges* that the standards of talent within the bureau have fallen, that the best agents tend to leave; that Mr. Hoover remains surrounded by a group of old-timers loyal and beholden to him."

Paraphrased

There are primitive inaccuracies even when the correct report would support the Nixon position. The Buchanan report to the President that day on the NBC nightly news footage on testimony of the former ambassador to Laos, William Sullivan, was paraphrased:

"Again, Sullivan tried to state that 20,000 refugees had been pushed forward by the NVN..."

That is not what the tapes show that NBC said. Buchanan was off by 34 times. The film on NBC had Sullivan saying: "Of the 700,000 or so refugees that have been generated *all but about 20,000* have been pushed forward by the North Vietnamese..."

The same Buchanan report said: "Britain and France will go ahead with their SST production, said Cronkite."

Said Cronkite, according to the tapes:

"Britain and France have agreed to go ahead with the production of *four more Concordes*... It represents a postponement of the key decision on whether to go ahead with full production of Concorde."

Factual errors fill the "Eyes Only" report. Correspondents are misnamed, for example. ABC is said to have reported an alleged Jewish Defense League bombing in New York when it did not; CBS did. CBS was quoted as reporting a reduction of "over 100 percent" in carbon monoxide in car-deserted streets, when CBS, perhaps knowing that nothing can be reduced "over 100 percent," reported precisely a reduction from 30 parts of monoxide per million to eight parts. A report on a Communist leader was attributed to CBS when in fact it was made by ABC. Another report was attributed to ABC when it was made by CBS.

The same report to the President said that on the occasion of the death of François (Papa Doc) Duvalier in Haiti "Brinkley said 'that . . . his 'portly' 19-year-old son is said to have 'no interest in or talent for *politics*.'" Brinkley actually said, "He has displayed no particular interest in, or talent for, *leadership*."

Challenge Omitted

Here is an example of the systematic omission of condemnation of the President:

An ABC report of a resolution by delegates to a White House Conference on Youth concluded with an appeal by the delegates: "We have tried to be patient, but we cannot remain silent. Mr. President, you have called a White House Conference on Youth to hear our views. This resolution is our answer." Buchanan's report to the President cited the issues that the conference raised, but omitted the challenge to the President to listen.

Another example: The daily briefing quoted ABC and NBC on a speech by anti-war veteran John Kerry, who said on the network footage, "Someone has to die so that President Nixon won't be—and these are his words—'the first President to lose a war.'" The briefing to the President omitted this challenge to the President.

This report to the President on the news media is filled with errors for which major news organizations would fire a reporter. Yet it is precisely the practitioners of this slovenly and misleading reporting who for five years have been lecturing the American press on accuracy, fairness and balance.

Mr. Bagdikian, former national news editor of The Washington Post, is a writer and frequent press critic. This article was written for The New York Times.

Letters

U.S. Foreign Policy

It is no small coincidence that McGeorge Bundy's article (IHT, Oct. 24), "Toward an Open U.S. Foreign Policy," appears at the same time as Nicholas deB. Katzenbach's article (Foreign Affairs, October, 1973), "Foreign Policy, Public Opinion and Secrecy." Both voice a concern over the excessive use of secrecy in conducting foreign affairs, a practice which has been noticeably increased in the past 10 years and which in its misuse attacks the foundations of constitutionality in the U.S. Secrecy eliminates not only the consensus of the public but reduces congressional and bureaucratic discussion and debate and results in the country being presented time and again with a *fait accompli*.

The length of a Foreign Affairs article permits Mr. Katzenbach to enlarge on McGeorge Bundy's thesis and to offer four suggestions for a change of this dangerous practice: 1) that the presidency be open with Congress, 2) that the makers of foreign policy be exposed to public view, 3) that covert operations designed to produce political results in foreign countries be abolished, and 4) that the role of secrecy be minimized in the conduct of foreign affairs generally. Furthermore, he suggests that in the matter of classification, the concept of "national security" be reduced from its present ambiguous broad interpretation to matters of national defense.

It is interesting to note that neither author resorts to the use of "clandestinity" and restricts himself rightly to the term "secrecy" when speaking of foreign relations. (Webster's dictionary defines the word "clandestine" as: to hide, conduct with secrecy by design, usually for an evil purpose; kept secret by craft; illicitly covert; etc.) The threshold between the two is a very fine one. Where secrecy crossed that threshold and became clandestinity was at home, where misinformation and ignorance—the result of lack of public debate on foreign affairs—created exaggerated fears for "national security" and appeared to justify clandestine means totally opposed to an open democratic society and usually associated with totalitarian states. That is the final tragedy of secrecy: It leads to totalitarian methods and thereby subverts the very fiber of democracy.

MARY MAUKSCH.
Brussels.

Examining Communist Machination

By William Buckley J

NEW YORK.—I do not kn the background of the F Paul Mayer, but I rejoice in h He is truly the man who marked that the emperor i no clothes, and his fate threat to be the fate of those who the truth in a truth-deny world. Imagine, in Moscow, dressing a chamber full of de gates to a Communist enterp —the World Peace Congres and giving a speech, in bel of seven (out of 150) Americ complaining of the absence freedom in the Soviet Un This Father Mayer did, and wasn't a CIA plant.

He even said some silly thi about the United States, to m plausible his presence in Mos at the World Peace Congress the first place. He said, " say first to these, our Russ friends with whom we may h disagreements, that it is t the curtain of silence maintai by your government and by own which prevents you f knowing that there have years been voices raised aga Soviet actions in suppress dissent."

I don't know what he me by any curtain of silence ma tained by the government, unl he is referring to Sen. F bright's periodic efforts to cl down the Voice of America a ancillary operations that be some truth to the Soviet Un

The result was to be expect The overwhelming majority the Americans who are atte ing the Communist congress not there because they fa peace, let alone civil liberti but because they beat the Co munist drum in their own co tries. Father Mayer was joi in his protest against Sov repression by some big-na American left-activists includi David Dellinger, Father Ber gan, and Noam Chomsky. I there were only seven of the

There was hell to pay. Fi the chairman of the meeting tempted to interrupt Fath Mayer, as if to say: Not o does the Soviet Union repr dissent in the recesses of Ru sia, but also in internation congresses. Father Mayer simp went on talking. When he w through there was uproar.

The next day, sensing the u versal indignation at a call freedom for Russians expres within Russia, Father May tendered his resignation a by a vote of over two to one, was accepted by the Americ delegation. A representative that delegation put the mat exquisitely: "There's been an t plicit understanding not to fend the hosts by bringing awkward subjects." Hum rights are, as everyone kno an awkward subject within Soviet Union.

The Soviet propaganda m chine does not let up, one not in passing—not in its ers concern for world peace, in t case expressed before a wor congress in Moscow one we after upsetting world peace the Mideast. The long arm Soviet policy concerns itself wh Soviet interests everywhere. Th Communist party, U.S.A., h taken out full-page ads suppor ing Mideast Arab nations.

The entire ad, analyzing th Mideast crisis, is crippled b paradoxes and involutions. I begins by denouncing the "an nexation of Arab lands," as i the Communists had any objec tion to annexation of other peo ple's lands. Then it deplores th "promotion of anti-Arab hys teria in the U.S. and with this growth of racism." I have see no such hysteria, nor experienc ed such racism.

Then there is a passage ab solutely inscrutable: "The dan ger to the people of Israel, a well as to the Arab peoples and the whole world, comes from those monopoly interests in Is rael and the U.S. who think that can rob the Arab peoples of th oil." I do not know what tha means. And, finally, together with an exclamation point, "Not a dollar or a drop of blood for the oil monopolies!" But the United States has been on the side that has been fighting the country where the oil monopo lies are. Figure it out.

Ads of this nature are not in tended to communicate analysis merely allegiances. It means that the Communist party of the United States, which for genera tions has been the mischievous and perfidious instrument of Soviet policy substantially sup ported by misguided American Jews, has now turned provoca tively against Jewish interests in Israel: and that is a turn of profound moment. I do not doubt that in the days ahead we shall see within the Communist party, U.S.A., Jewish defections: over due, like the brave words of Father Mayer within the hor net's nest in Moscow.

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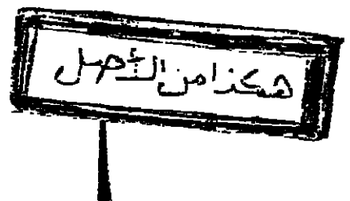

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LONDON FASHION

Widening Impact Of Two Designers

By Hebe Dorsey

LONDON, Nov. 7 (IHT).—Jean Muir and Zandra Rhodes, the undisputed stars of British fashion, are now making an impact on the European scene, the like of which has not been felt since Mary Quant's miniskirt.

The clothes by Miss Muir are the most widely available. Her designs started making a dent in the market a year ago when boutiques of Paris began manufacturing and distributing her designs. Although only a third of her London collection is available in France, Miss Muir is being copied right and left. The sad part of it is that her delicate dresses, which have a gem-like quality to them, are hung next to cheap copies in cheap stores on the Rue Tronchet in Paris.

Harry Lockert, Miss Muir's husband and business manager, said the other day that he is aware of the problem and that they are founding a Jean Muir boutique based in Paris "to watch and supervise European sales." Europe has an enormous potential, he added, "and we need more sales organizing. I want things done faster and more thoroughly."

Frailer Piaf

Meanwhile, Miss Muir, who looks like a frailer Edith Piaf whose hair looks like red wool keeps turning out one best-seller after another. Her showrooms are a mad bustle of buyers and fashion editors and during recent ready-to-wear showings, both she and her husband were working seven-day weeks.

Like all creators, Miss Muir is uncomfortable talking about her work. But she did say that happy as she is with her fame, she does have serious reservations.

"Frankly, I'm so cross about people thinking I only do jersey dresses," she said. To prove her point, she put in her new collection a lot more separates with culottes in satin, leather and suede.

"I always did culottes," she remarks, "but nobody remembers."

Another thing people forget is that she also did coats, skinny but with wide armholes to accommodate the full-sleeved dresses Miss Muir favors. Bright prints, another strong feature of her collection, come from "a bowl of anemones that Harry sent me while I was in the hospital. But I've had bright prints in the past too."

Rhodes Impact

What people think really does not matter. Miss Muir has no problem. She has Chanel's old magic of throwing women into more or less the same outfit and ending up in having them looking, and feeling, different.

Zandra Rhodes is making an impact too but on a different level.

While Miss Muir's dresses, fine as they are, are manufactured by the hundreds, Miss Rhodes's creations are in the one-of-a-kind group—and priced accordingly.

Miss Rhodes designs her own prints and her fairy-tale dresses have the misty, vaporous quality of a Turner landscape.

Keystone.

Princess Anne, in a gown by Zandra Rhodes, and her fiancé, Capt. Mark Phillips, in his regiment's evening clothes, pose in the Long Gallery of Windsor Castle.

Last April, she revived the crinoline dress, with three ruffled petticoats. The word got around the jet set fast. Marisa Berenson was the first in Paris to wear a "Gone With The Wind," white ruffled crinoline dress and Mrs. David Bruce just ordered one to take back to Peking.

Although it's for a rich and small clientele, Miss Rhodes's influence has been felt in lower priced ready-to-wear, where her petticoat revival has already been widely copied.

The only danger is that Miss Rhodes, who used to be way Out, has now definitely closed ranks with the Establishment. Next week, Mrs Norman Parkinson, whose husband is doing Princess Anne's official portraits, will wear a Rhodes dress at a Buckingham Palace ball, two days before the wedding.

DANCE

'A Day or Two' at the Paris Opéra

By David Stevens

PARIS, Nov. 7 (IHT).—Merce Cunningham, John Cage and Jasper Johns gave birth to a joint creation last night at the Paris Opera, a venue that would have been unthinkable for such a thing until very recently. But the Opera is still standing, and its ballet troupe has an unusual and attractive new dance.

The audience seemed about equally divided pro and con when the 90 or so uninterrupted minutes came to an end. But certainly no one could have been scandalized by what they saw, and anyone who goes to the ballet to see human bodies in controlled motion—as opposed to seeing an oft-mimed fairy tale—need not have felt the evening was wasted.

The dance is called "A Day or Two," and in Cunningham's own description, it is "comprised of a number of separate dance events—solos, duets, trios, quintets and larger groups—sometimes seen as a single entity, and sometimes in multiple with several things going on at once." It was jointly commissioned by the Paris Autumn Festival and the Paris International Dance Festival.

Black to White

When the curtain went up, the stage opening was filled with a gray curtain that was black on the left and gradually shaded to white on the right. Eventually it went up to reveal an identical scrim deeper in the otherwise bare stage. Johns's costumes had the same color scheme, black on the bottom of full-length tights, shading into gray or white somewhere between the waist and the shoulders. Later some of the dancers wore warm-up clothes over the tights.

At first nine dancers walked on to the stage one by one, then began doing various warm-up movements. It was a full five minutes before one dancer touched another, and the rest of the evening unfolded in the leisurely way so that even a new hand movement here or a fleeting turn there became an event.

After almost an hour had passed, Michael Denard had a long solo, at first calm then agitated and then calm again, and then he left the stage to Wilfride Piollet for a solo of her own. These two and Jean Guizerix had a fascinatingly elaborate trio and were later joined by a couple to make, not so much a quintet as a trio and duet going on simultaneously but apart.

The movements were classically oriented—after all a few classes with Cunningham is not going to change everything—but the 26 dancers (five of them soloists) seemed to have the free use of their personalities while following the strictest control in the details of the dance.

Meanwhile, down in the pit, Cage's "simultaneous but independent" (Cunningham's words) music was unfolding in the same relaxed way. Part of it was on tape—some unidentifiable outdoorsy noises, bird calls, a plane passing overhead. In the pit were 30 instrumentalists—seven wind men, two pianists, five string men, six percussionists—three conductors and a number of cardboard boxes that the men were supposed to rap when they had nothing else to do. A cardboard box sounds very much like a toy drum.

The conductors were there to keep certain things together, one assumes, but in general there seems to have been a great deal of freedom in executing the notes Cage put on paper. All the same, a number of patterns were becoming pleasantly familiar by the last half-hour.

On Monday, the Opéra—following the successful idea already used for the new production of "Moses and Aaron"—held an open house and attracted about 500 or so people to watch Cunningham hold a class, see films of some of his dances, and hear Cunningham and Cage answer questions.

At the end, one woman—who said she had been following Cunningham since his first Paris appearance almost 25 years ago—wanted to know "What does it all mean?" She didn't get much satisfaction, for as the choreographer's program note said, "How you feel about what you see and hear is not determined by us. We present it, and allow each of you to receive this 'Day or Two' in your own way."

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (IHT).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films and plays.

"The Second Gun" builds on doubts that Sirhan B. Sirhan was the sole assassin of Robert F. Kennedy in 1968, says A. H. Weiler. "If Theodore Charach and Gerard Alcan, producers of this feature-length compilation of color and black-and-white interviews, re-enactments, newsreels and photographs, are not conclusive in their contentions, their insistent presentation does accentuate those doubts. . . . 'The Second Gun' evolves as a serious and generally low-keyed pleading for further investigation and fuller explanations of the tragedy. But it gives the effect of sitting through a lengthy, diffuse, often static trial that tends to confuse, rather than prove, the case argued by the obviously dedicated producers."

"La Rupture" ("The Breakup") is a 1970 melodrama with a screenplay adapted by director Claude Chabrol from a novel by Charlotte Armstrong. The film, says Vincent Canby, "is the story of a woman trapped in such circumstances that even her decency and trust can be used as weapons against her. When Hélène, played by the extraordinarily gifted Stephane Audran, attempts to leave her husband, a part-time writer and full-time junkie, her wealthy father-in-law attempts to discredit her morals in order to obtain custody of his grandson. The father-in-law, played by Michel Bouquet . . . employs Jean-Pierre Cassel to frame Hélène, but the attempts are so clumsy that the film, though emotionally harrowing, is plausible only as an arid statement about the possibility of evil."

"Raisins," is a strange but good musical which warms the heart and touches the soul, says Clive Barnes. Based on the late Lorraine Hansberry's 1959 play "A Raisin in the Sun," it concerns a working-class black family in Chicago aspiring to move into a white suburb. The score (music by Judd Woldin and lyrics by Robert Brittan) has some good ballad and gospel numbers, the staging, by Donald McKayle, and the performances are both faultless, says Barnes, adding: "The dance numbers rank among the best in years . . . The performances, every single one of them, blaze . . . As the Mama, Virginia Capers was tremendous . . . the son, Joe Morton, sang with passion . . . The chorus was outstanding and the dancing had an energy and grace rarely seen on Broadway . . ."

"The Father," by August Strindberg, in repertory at the Roundabout Theater, describes a battle of the sexes. "In 'The Father' the in-fighting is particularly intense," writes Clive Barnes. "A woman, fighting for control of her daughter but also for the total submission of her husband, systematically, almost without noticing, drives him to madness. The play, which is largely autobiographical, shows Strindberg at his most lacerating. This production has definite qualities . . . but Gene Feist's staging lacked impetus . . . Robert Lansing's mannered, tortured and racked portrait of the captain was superlative. There is less good to say of the rest. Elizabeth Owens was here out-cast, and the remainder, including James Mitchell, rarely strayed above a respectable provincial level."

BRUSSELS THEATER:

The Friendliest of Competitors

By Jan Sjöby

BRUSSELS (IHT).—The English-language theater season in Brussels opens Nov. 38 with Edward Albee's "A Delicate Balance," a co-production of the American Theater Company and the English Comedy Club. It will run for eight nights at the Théâtre de la Bourse.

The two English-speaking companies in Brussels appear to have found a formula for peaceful, even fruitful, coexistence, despite philosophical and temperamental differences.

"This will be our third co-production in about as many years," said Ernest A. Blackwell, working chairman of the EEC. "We did Shaffer's 'Black Comedy' together, and a light Victorian melodrama."

"It will be our *second* joint venture," said Myriam Langford, artistic director of the ATC. "We refuse to count the melodrama, it was strictly for kicks."

Friendly Bickering

Miss Langford and Mr. Blackwell appear to be engaged in more or less continuous bickering, on the friendliest of terms. Mr. Blackwell intimated that he would personally like to see a merger of the two companies. "But," he added hastily, "I haven't dared to mention that to our board and much less to Myriam . . . even though she is a member of our club as well, and sits on our board."

Mr. Blackwell likes to point out that the ECC, founded in 1909, is the third oldest British institution in Belgium, outdone only by the British Charitable Fund (organized in 1815, the day after Waterloo) and the British Lawn Tennis Club, (dating from the mid-1870s). In best British tradition, the ECC is a nonprofit charitable organization.

Mr. Blackwell isn't quite sure how many plays the ECC has produced in its 64 years but he believes the figure is approaching 150.

"I have to check on that," he said, "we certainly have to celebrate show No. 150 in a suitable manner."

ATC, by contrast, has been in existence five years and produced 13 plays. It is a smaller, tighter and tougher group than free-wheeling ECC.

"ATC means one thing," commented Mr. Blackwell. "It means Myriam Langford." He thought for a couple of seconds and added "and Charles Besterman, her first lieutenant." Mr. Besterman, who got interested in amateur theater in the mid-'50s, is the director of the European office of the State of Michigan Department of Commerce.

American Aim

"The main aim of the ECC," countered Miss Langford, "is theater, all right, but they play around with it, social-club manner, kicking in readings, theater workshops, skits, get-togethers, even cabarets. We are a dead-serious crowd, though smaller; our one aim is to produce American plays, professionally or at least near professionally, in the original. That, I believe, is our sole raison d'être."

Born in El Paso, Miss Langford studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania before switching to the American Academy of Dramatic Arts and the Actors' Studio in New York. She drifted down Broadway, went on to Canada, and from time to time performed on radio and TV. She played everything from Shakespeare to soap opera. "Let's make one thing clear," she added. "After 26 years in show business I believe I can claim a certain professional status."

After a few years in Italy, she and her businessman husband (a theater buff too) came to Brussels (in 1968). Miss Langford immediately set out to convert the Belgians to Albee, Williams and Neil Simon. She formed a triumvirate—herself, Mr. Besterman and Belgian - American André Willem. They raised $100 from each of 50 Belgian-based U.S. corporations and went to work. "We haven't touched the capital yet," said Miss Langford, not without pride. "Any profits go straight into future productions. We are nonprofit too, but theater is our business."

Mr. Blackwell, a senior sales executive with an international engineering firm, has lived in Brussels since World War II and one of his first acts upon arrival was to join the English Comedy Club. He has, he reports, been behind the footlights since the age of 11. His first part was that of Catherine's maid in a prep school production of "The Taming of the Shrew."

"The ECC," Mr. Blackwell emphasized, "isn't exclusively English, as some people tend to think. We are an international group, with a dozen-odd nationalities represented. We even have a *real*, made-in-France Frenchman on our working committee! A member with a foreign accent may come in handy if the script calls for an Austrian headshrinker or a Norwegian sailor or a Paris *flic* (cop)."

The British company doesn't limit itself to British plays but to English-language plays. "I believe," asserted Mr. Blackwell, "that we have enough English-language dramatic literature around in this world. We needn't draw on translations. If we want a fellow with an American accent we may consider kidnaping one from the ATC."

Both companies claim that last season was good. ATC's version of Paul Zindel's "Effect of Gamma Rays on Man-in-the-Moon Marigolds," was invited to the Dundalk Festival in Ireland, earning a second prize. Miss Langford, director and lead actress, got a first prize for her Beatrice and was cited as one of the finest performers in the annals of the festival.

Mr. Blackwell, not to be outdone, likes to stress the range of the ECC efforts: A potboiler ("Bell, Book and Candle" in a Kensington setting with British accents); an original ("The Hollow Crown," a homemade anthology on British royalty from 1066 and all that), and a G. B. Shaw tale ("Arms and the Man"). "Something for everyone," he commented.

"Actually," he confided, "we pull in bigger houses than any Belgian commercial company with the exception, perhaps, of the Théâtre National. Don't tell Myriam I said so, she'll turn green."

"You needn't spill it to Blackie," whispered Miss Langford, "but we pull in bigger houses than the *ECC*."

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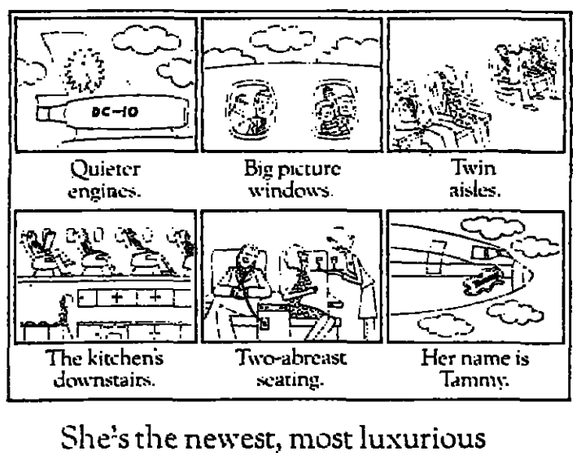

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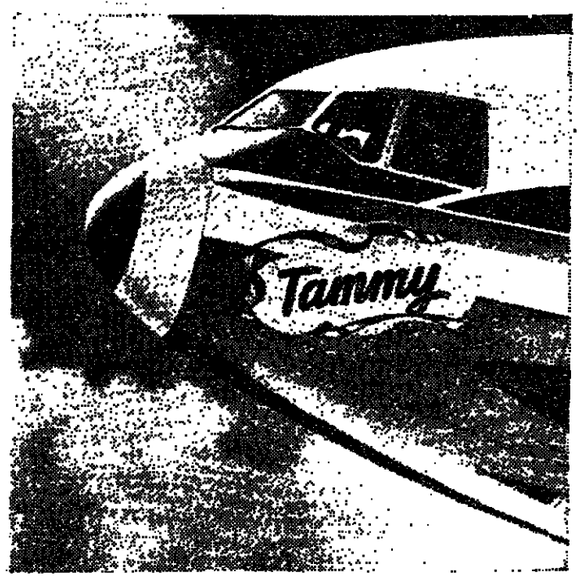

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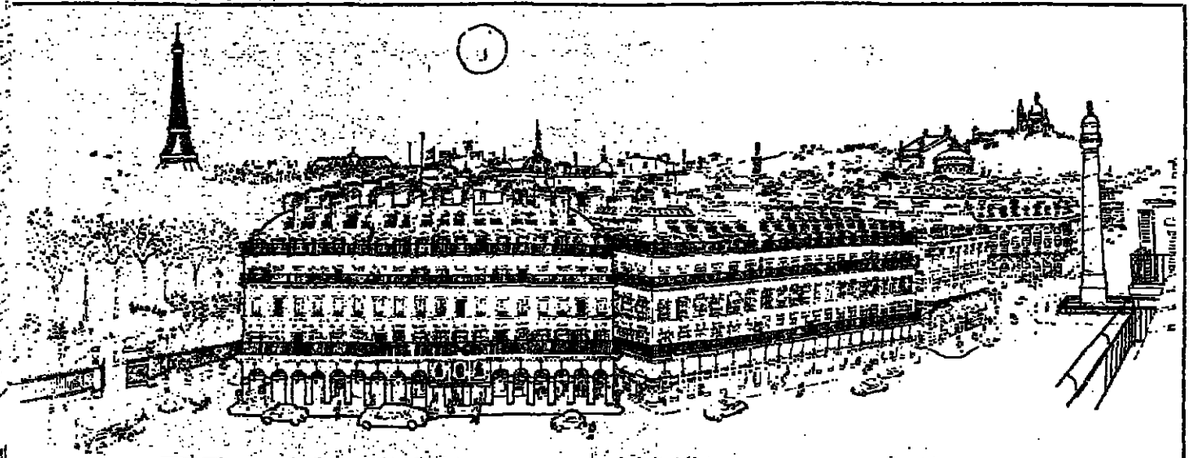

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23¼	8⅛	AlbertoC .35	8	69	9⅛	9	9⅛	+⅛
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16	6¾	AllALfe .24	10	68	14¾	14¼	14¼	—½
14½	8¾	AllegCp .26e	12	19	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
33⅝	19¾	AllgLud 1.20	6	34	28¾	27⅞	28½	+½
44½	35½	AllgLud pf 3		8	39⅞	39⅝	39⅝	+⅝
24½	18	AllgPw 1.44	8	36	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+⅛
19¾	9½	AllenGp .65t	8	27	10⅛	10	10⅛	+½
48	28⅛	AlldCh 1.32	15	471	44⅞	42⅞	44	+2
47⅞	27½	AlldMnt .48	19	2	29¾	29¾	27¼	
22	14½	AlldPd .68	5	5	16⅛	15⅞	16	
39⅝	22½	AlldSlr 1.50	6	111	24⅛	23¼	23¼	—1¼
6⅞	3	Alld Supmkt	10	25	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
13¾	8	AllisChl .22e	9	139	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞	+⅜
15½	7⅞	AllrtAut .50	6	3	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+⅜
17⅞	11⅞	AlphaPI .60	6	15	15½	15	15	—⅜
80⅛	57¾	Alcoa 1.94	14	529	72	70¾	71	—¾
28⅞	22¼	Ama.Sg 1.60	7	5	23¾	23¼	23¼	—⅜
14¾	8⅝	AMBAC .50	6	37	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+⅜
6½	4	Amcord .15e	7	5	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+⅛
25¼	18⅛	Amerce 1.20	6	10	20	19⅞	19⅞	—⅛
45	35	Amrc pf2.60		6	37	35¾	35¾	
50½	29¼	A Hess .30b	14	750	39	38	38½	+⅜
112½	67¼	A Hes pf3.50		20	87½	85¾	87	+1½
40	15½	AAirFlt .42	17	31	19½	19	19⅜	—½
25⅝	9¾	Am Airlin		169	12¼	11⅝	12⅛	+⅜
11¼	6⅛	A Baker .20		14	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
45⅞	33⅛	ABrnds 2.38	7	69	35⅝	35	35⅝	+¼
34⅛	21	AmBdcst .64	9	299	25½	25	25¼	—¼
47⅞	9⅝	AmBldM .28	8	24	10	9¾	10	—¼
34⅞	27¼	Am Can 2.20	8	78	28⅝	27⅞	28⅜	+⅝
25	22½	A Can pf1.75		10	24¼	23⅞	24¼	+⅜
25⅛	14⅝	ACenlM 1.20	9	41	15	14½	14⅝	
25¼	19¼	A Chain 1.20	6	25	22⅞	22⅜	22¾	+¼
25⅞	20¼	A Cyan 1.40	9	480	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	
27½	17⅛	Am Distill 1	14	1	18½	18½	18½	—¼
61⅞	35⅝	AmDisTl .48	22	224	41¾	41⅛	41¾	+¼
11⅜	5½	AmDualVl		24	6⅛	6	6	—⅛
12⅞	9	ADul pf.84e		2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+⅛
30¼	24½	A ElPw 1.90	9	267	25⅝	25	25⅛	+⅛
23⅞	15	AmFin 1.10	11	15	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
23⅞	24½	AGeBd 1.98e		51	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	
22⅞	17	AGnCv 1.42e		18	18⅛	17¾	17¾	—¼
21⅛	13¼	A Gnins .60	6	47	15⅛	14¾	15	+⅛
31¼	24¾	A Gin pf1.80		15	27	24⅞	24⅞	—¼
17⅝	10⅛	AmHoist .60	7	24	13¾	13⅛	13½	+⅛
48⅝	40	A Home .65	35	x543	43	42⅜	42⅞	+½
215	180	A Home pf 2		1	190¾	190¾	190¾	
52¾	35½	AmHosp .28	37	688	41⅝	40½	41	
12	7½	AmInves .50	11	12	7¾	7½	7¾	+¼
37⅝	6⅞	A Medicl .12	6	85	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
17⅛	4	A Medicorp	3	291	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	
48¼	29	A MrlCl 1.50	13	249	46½	45⅛	45¼	+1½
9⅞	6¾	Am Motors	5	323	9⅛	8⅞	9	
47	30¼	ANatGs 2.40	7	54	33⅝	33	33⅝	—⅛
18⅝	7¼	AmSeat .36p		1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
23⅞	14¾	AmShip .68	7	13	17¼	16¾	17	+¼
26½	17¼	ASmltR 1.20	6	319	23¼	22½	23⅛	
16¼	10½	AmStand .70	7	207	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	
63	53½	A Std pf4.75		7	63⅞	63¼	63½	
15½	10	AmSterll .28	15	81	12¾	12⅛	12½	+⅛
5⅝	3½	AT&T wt		521	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
55	46⅞	AmT&T 2.80	10	577	48⅞	48⅜	48⅞	+⅜
65⅛	54⅝	AmT&T pf 4		70	57½	57	57	—¼
52½	48¼	ATT pfA3.64		113	50½	50⅛	50½	—⅛
13⅞	9⅞	AWatWk .64	6	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
17⅛	14½	AW prf 1.25		z100	15	15	15	+¼
17¼	12⅜	Ameron .65	5	5	14¼	14¼	14¼	
12	4¾	AmesD .10h	4	12	5¼	5	5	
18⅞	11¾	Ametek .70	8	59	15⅝	15⅛	15½	—½
57⅛	21⅝	AMF In 1.24	9	144	28¼	27⅞	28¼	+¼
37⅛	13⅝	Amfac .64	6	47	15⅞	15½	15⅝	—⅛
52⅞	38	AMP .07h	41	254	49	48⅛	49⅛	
9	6⅞	AmpPgh .36	6	7	8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅛
6⅞	3¼	Ampex Corp	11	74	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+⅛
13⅞	4½	Amrep Corp	5	2	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+⅛
30	22⅛	Amstar 1.70	6	16	25⅞	24⅝	25⅞	+⅜
43¼	35	Amst pf2.65		2	36¾	36⅝	36⅝	—¼
45⅝	35¾	Amsted 2.60	7	35	41¾	40⅞	41½	+⅞
7¾	4½	Amtel .20	9	26	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+⅛
29½	17⅛	Anacon .50	9	x115	26	25¾	25¾	—¼
27⅞	16⅝	AnchrH 1.08	6	141	17	16½	16¾	+⅛
24⅜	14⅞	And Clay .80	6	136	21	20¼	20⅞	+⅞
19⅛	7½	Angelica .10	13	14	10	10	10	—⅛
19¼	11⅛	Ansu Co .53t	8	1	15	15	15	+¼
9	12	Apache .36b	8	63	6⅞	15⅞	16⅛	+⅛
28¾	12½	ApcoO .89t		31	16½	16¼	16½	
7⅝	3	Apeco .12p	23	65	3⅞	3⅛	3¼	
21½	7½	APL Corp	4	27	8⅛	8	8⅛	+½
9⅞	4	Appild Mag	14	15	6⅝	6	6⅞	+⅜
155½	113	ARA Sv 1.32	26	61	131¾	130½	130½	—1½
14½	5⅞	ArcaIN .14	28	11	8⅛	8	8⅛	
50½	21¼	ArchDan .50	16	180	42¾	42⅛	42¾	+1
19⅞	3½	Arctic Entr		26	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+⅛
13⅞	10	Aristar .72	6	6	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
25⅞	18¼	ArizPSv 1.36	8	90	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	
22	9	ArBest .40	10	6	9¼	9¼	9¼	+⅜
12⅛	4	Arlef RllyD	12	183	4½	4	4⅛	—¼
10¼	4⅞	Armada Cp	28	14	9	8⅞	9	
25¼	19½	Armco 1.20a	6	123	22¼	21½	22	+⅜
31½	27½	Arm pf 2.10		10	29	28⅞	28⅞	—⅜

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
65	54	Armr pf4.75		z10	58¼	58¼	58¼	
34¼	21¾	ArmstCk .84	13	82	27⅝	26¼	27¼	+⅜
58	53	ArmC pf3.75		z100	54	54	54	
39	23	Arm Ru 1.60	5	18	24	23¼	23⅞	+⅛
21¼	13¾	Aro Cp .90	7	1	15¼	15½	15½	—⅛
27⅞	13½	ArvinInd .52	9	67	13⅞	13½	13⅞	
55¾	24½	ASA Ltd .50		140	48¾	47¼	47⅝	—1⅜
		ASA Lt fn.50		1	42½	42½	42½	
33⅞	23¼	AshdOil 1.30	8	104	28	27⅛	27⅝	+⅜
33¾	22	AsdSpg 1.20	7	5	26	25⅝	25⅝	—⅜
9⅝	5½	Asd Transp		10	9¼	9	9¼	
15⅝	9½	Alh'ono .52b	4	24	14	13	14	+⅜
23	14¾	AllcMt 2.06e	7	15	17⅛	16⅝	17	
23½	19½	AtlCyEl 1.47	8	44	19¾	19½	19⅝	
95½	78	AtlCE pf5.87		7	80½	80½	80½	—1½
117¼	66½	Atl Richfl 2	24	666	105½	103	104⅛	+¾
55¼	49½	AtlRc pf3.75		z20	51½	51½	51½	
179¼	113¼	AtlRch pf 3		2	178	177¾	177¾	—2
73¾	50¾	AtlRc pf2.80		166	68¾	67¾	68¼	+¼
2⅞	1½	Atlas Corp	45	176	2¼	2	2¼	+⅛
10½	6	ATO Inc .16	5	26	7¼	7	7¼	+½
94¼	37½	Autom Data	41	119	61	59¼	60	+⅜
8	3½	Autom Ind	5	36	3⅝	3½	3½	
16	8	Avco Corp	3	21	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
4	1⅜	Avco Cp wt		6	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+⅛
46⅞	34½	Avco pf3.20		12	37½	37⅛	37⅝	
51⅛	36⅛	AveryPd .25	34	41	46	45⅛	45⅝	—⅝
52¼	17½	Avisinc .40	10	116	20⅞	20	20	—½
12⅞	6½	Avnetinc .30	5	103	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	+⅛
140	84¼	AvonPd 1.40	39	213	91¼	89⅞	90⅛	+1⅛
29	12½	ArtecO 1.32t	54	40	21½	21	21⅛	+½
B								
31	21⅛	BabckW .80	16	172	28	27⅛	27⅞	+⅜
10⅝	4⅝	Bacnc .15e		34	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+⅛
39	17	Baker In .16	19	257	21	20	21	
41¾	22¼	BckerOil .37	37	48	40⅞	40	40⅜	+⅜
17¼	1	BaldDH .40	7	26	16⅛	15⅛	15	—½
31⅛	24¾	BalGE 1.96	8	204	25¼	25	25	
25⅞	22¼	BanCal 1.34	9	4	23⅜	23½	23½	
43	23⅛	Bandag Inc	45	203	36⅝	35¼	35	+1¼
18⅝	5⅜	Bangr Punt	3	60	7⅝	7	7⅛	+⅜
30	21	BangP pf 2		1	22	22	22	+½
42	31⅝	Bnk of NY 2	7	11	34¼	34	34¼	+¼
37	24⅞	Bk of Va .68	11	28	27¼	25¾	26¾	—¼
68	49½	BankTr 3	8	36	52¼	51⅝	51⅞	
45⅝	26⅛	BarbOil .20e		12	33⅛	32⅞	33⅛	
39	20¼	BardC .16a	29	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+¼
39⅞	22⅛	BarnM 2.66e	8	8	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	—¼
	6	BasicInc .40	6	6	8	7¾	8	
15	9½	BatesMt .20	14	82	17	15⅛	16⅛	+1½
20¼	15	Bate Mf pf 1		42	21¼	20	21	+1
25⅞	18	Bathind .30	6	50	19¾	19	19½	
60¼	17⅛	BauschL .42	25	1727	47¾	42⅛	43¼	—2⅛
61⅞	41¼	BaxILa .15	57	179	54⅞	53⅛	53⅞	—1⅛
73¾	9¾	BaykCig .50	8	7	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
61	32½	Bearings .64	12	26	47	47	47	
25⅞	22½	Bearings wl		5	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
30¼	19¼	BeatFd .62	15	306	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	—¼
143⅞	102⅞	Beat Fd pf 4		1	110	110	110	—6
47¾	21¾	Beckmn .50	21	18	36⅞	35¾	35⅞	+⅛
44⅞	32⅝	BectDic .35	28	34	40	39½	39½	+½
25⅞	12⅛	BecchA .75b	6	22	14⅜	13⅞	14	+⅛
17⅜	9	BelccPt .23r	11	35	17	16	17	+1⅛
30⅞	17¾	Belden 1.20	7	7	18⅞	18¼	18⅞	+½
15⅝	7¾	BeldgHe .30	13	2	10	9⅞	10	+⅛
55⅜	22¼	Bell How .84	8	107	30⅜	29	30¼	+1¼
28	16⅛	BemisCo .80	6	x17	18	17⅝	17¾	
57¼	31¼	Bendix 1.60	8	60	33⅞	33	33⅝	+⅝
76⅛	43⅛	Bendix pf 3		13	54	52½	54	+½
53	22½	BenflCp 1.25		162	28⅝	28	29½	+½
61	54	Bcnef pf4.50		z30	54½	54½	54½	—½
112½	64	Benef pf4.30		9	66	65½	66	+1
35⅛	33½	Bnfl Spt 2.50		z150	31¼	33¾	31¼	+¼
5⅞	2½	Benguet	7	88	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
6		Benguer fn		6	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
22⅝	9	Berkey .05c	7	59	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+⅛
35⅝	24⅝	BethStl 1.60	6	x297	31⅝	31	31⅜	+⅜
45¼	33½	BigThre .60	21	238	53	52¾	52⅞	—⅜
127	96¾	BlackD 1.08	46	33	121¾	119	120	+½
13	6⅝	BlairJhn .48	5	26	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
21⅝	14¾	BlissLau 1b	5	30	15⅝	15	15	—½
17	5⅛	BlockHR .32	10	93	11⅜	10½	11⅛	+⅜
38	13⅛	BlueBel .65a	6	51	16⅛	15⅜	15⅞	—⅛
9⅝	3¼	Bobbie Brks	6	30	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
25⅞	15⅛	Boeing .40	9	155	19⅝	19¼	19¼	—⅜
18⅝	8¼	Boise Cas	6	447	15⅞	15¼	15⅛	+⅜
7⅝	3¼	Bond Ind		7	6⅝	6	6⅝	—⅛
29	18	BkMnth 1.38	7	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
31¾	19⅞	Borden 1.20	8	185	21⅜	20⅞	21	+⅛
35⅝	23	BrgWar 1.35	6	245	24	22¾	22¾	—1
6	3	Bormans		22	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜	+⅛
39⅛	29⅝	BosEd 2.44	10	38	30⅛	29⅞	30	
118	108	Bos E pf8.88		z10	112	112	112	+½
21	13¼	Bourns Inc	9	24	18½	18¼	18½	+⅜
16¼	8¼	Braniff Airw	9	277	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	+⅛
63⅝	50⅛	BriggsS 1.60	14	71	55	54½	54⅝	—⅞
71¾	53¾	BristMy 1.32	19	108	58⅝	57⅜	58⅛	+½
46⅞	38½	BrisIM pf 2		23	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	
16⅛	12½	BrilPer .47e	15	1640	15	14¾	15	+⅜
		BrlPt fn.37e		8	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
43⅛	26¾	BdwyHal .80	14	36	29½	28¾	29¼	+½
72¾	43½	BdwyHl pf 2		7	58	57⅜	57⅜	—⅛
27⅛	12½	BrkwyGl .75	5	40	12⅝	12¼	12½	
25⅝	19⅞	BklyUG 1.72	9	22	20⅞	20	20½	—¼
16⅞	7	Brown Co		22	14⅛	13¼	14	+⅜
34⅞	22	BrnGrp 1.60	7	6	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	—½
15	8½	BwnShrp .20	9	5	11	11	11	—⅛
33	31	BrwnFer .12	14	90	12¾	11¾	12¼	+⅜
37⅞	13¾	Brunswk .24	9	134	22	21⅜	21⅞	+⅝
31	21¼	BrushW .40	8	4	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+⅛
34⅝	23	BT Mt 2.78e	10	20	28¼	28	28¼	+⅜
43½	27⅞	BucyEr 1.20	18	214	43½	42¾	42⅞	+½
15¾	11⅜	BuddCo .83	4	x35	14	13⅞	13⅞	+⅛
7¾	6⅝	BudCa pf.60		15	6⅝	6½	6½	—⅛
13¼	8½	Budget Ind		2	6	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
23¼	19⅛	BuffFor 1.20	9	5	21¾	21⅝	21¾	+⅜
34⅝	25½	Bldinv 3.42e	8	23	30⅞	30½	30½	—¼
27⅞	10½	Bu'ovaW .75	8	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
17⅛	8½	SunkRa .13e	6	82	10	9½	9¾	+⅛
24	15⅝	Bunk pf1.50		5	17¾	17⅛	17⅛	+⅜
58¾	25¼	Burl Ind1.40	9	102	33½	33	33⅝	+⅜
49¾	26⅜	BurlNor 1.53	12	394	43⅝	40	43	+3½
8⅛	7	BurlNr pf.55		18	7¾	7½	7⅝	+⅛

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
35¼	17⅞	Burndy .74	15	20	31	30¾	30¾	—¼
253¾	209⅞	Burrghs .80	44	174	243	240⅝	240⅝	+1½
C								
29¾	22¾	CabCF 2.35e	11	29	28¼	27¾	28	+½
40¼	23⅝	Cabot Cp .92	7	10	33¾	33⅝	33¾	+⅛
8⅝	2¾	Cadence Ind	3	43	3⅝	3¼	3½	—⅛
5½	3	Caesars Wrl	5	42	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
7½	3½	Cal Finanl	4	41	4	3⅞	4	+⅛
23⅝	18	CalPUt 1.22	6	2	18¼	18	18	—⅜
33	8½	CallahM .34t	18	17	10⅜	10⅛	10½	—⅜
22	7⅝	CamB 2.52e	6	41	16⅞	16½	16½	
71⅝	25⅝	CampR .53a	30	23	57	57½	57½	—1½
35	27¼	CampS 1.18	13	44	32¼	31½	31⅝	
6⅛	4	Cdn Brew	23	8	4½	4½	4½	+¼
19⅝	15⅛	CdnPac .74e	10	37	17	16⅛	17	+½
		CdnP fn.74e		2	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
16⅞	12½	CanalR 1.10	10	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
62½	25	CapCit Com	16	34	43½	43⅛	43⅛	+⅞
31¾	25	CapHold .56	20	149	29½	28½	29¼	+½
27⅞	22	CapMt 2.59e	8	4	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	
73¾	41	Carbrn 1.40	9	197	51¾	51	51½	+2
25	15½	Carlis'e .60	6	8	17¾	17½	17⅝	+⅛
82	61	CaroC&Oh 5		z10	63¾	63½	63¼	+¼
14⅞	7¾	CaroFrg .40	6	24	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
33⅝	21½	CaroPw 1.60	7	38	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	—⅛
30⅞	20	CarTec 1.33	7	114	29¾	28½	29	+⅜
37¼	18¾	CarrCp .52	13	977	23	19¾	19⅞	—⅜
19⅞	12¾	CarGnl 1.27e		7	14½	14⅛	14⅜	—⅛
27¼	8½	CartWa .43a	15	70	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	
13	10½	CascNGs .92	7	15	11⅛	10⅞	11	
18½	12⅛	CestlcC .43b	8	63	16	15⅞	16	+⅛
77⅞	53⅝	CaterTr 1.40	16	303	69⅛	67⅝	67⅞	—⅜
6⅛	2½	Cavngh Cm	3	48	3¼	3	3⅛	
4½	2⅛	CCI Corp		14	2½	2⅛	2½	
15	7¾	CCI Cp pf		1	9½	9½	9¼	
26½	14½	Ceco Cp 1	6	4	15	14¾	16	—⅛
43¾	23½	Celanese 2	7	43	34	33¼	33½	+¼
58⅞	50⅜	Celn pfA4.50		2	54½	55⅛	55⅛	—⅜
23⅝	9¾	CencoInc .23	10	138	15⅝	14½	15¼	+⅜
23⅝	13	Centex .12e	14	125	16	15⅛	16	+⅜
23⅝	20¾	CenHud 1.72	7	9	22⅝	22¼	22⅛	—⅜
23⅛	19½	CenIIL 1.60	9	5	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	+⅛
65⅞	55	CnILt pf4.50		z50	58¼	58¼	58¼	
19⅝	14⅝	CenIlPS 1.20	10	79	15⅝	15¼	15½	+⅛
25	22⅝	CenLaE 1.16	12	26	22	21⅞	21⅞	—⅛
25⅝	15¼	CeMPw 1.26	9	11	16¾	16½	15⅝	+⅛
23⅜	18½	CenSoW 1.03	11	105	18¾	19¼	19¼	+⅛
43⅞	23¼	Cn Soya 1.20	10	144	35⅞	35	35⅞	+⅜
25	20⅝	CenTU 1.04a	12	131	23⅝	23	23⅛	+⅛
17⅛	12⅜	CerroCp .83	3	39	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+⅜
23⅝	12½	Cert-teed .50	5	37	13⅛	12¾	13	—½
42¼	25	Crt-ted pl.93		1	26	26	25	—3¼
24⅞	16½	Cessna .80	7	283	22½	22	22	—⅜
2⅝	1⅛	Chadbrn Inc		26	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+⅛
3⅞	2	Chadbrn pf		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
23	13⅞	Chmplnt .92	7	67	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	
21	18	Chml pf1.20		34	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+⅜
29¼	12¼	ChamSp .52	15	94	19⅜	18⅝	18⅞	+⅛
33	15⅞	CharlrCo .40	7	18	22	21¼	22	+⅛
33⅝	27⅞	Charlr NY 2	7	36	29	28⅞	28⅞	+⅛
	17⅝	ChaseFd .72		25	19	9⅞	10	+⅛
63⅛	47½	ChasMenh 2	10	185	52½	52¼	53	+⅛
73	43⅝	ChasT 4.66e	11	32	52⅞	52	52½	+⅜
23	15	Checker Mt	8	5	17	17	17	
13⅝	6¾	Chelsea .30	4	8	7⅜	6¾	7	+¼
22	13¼	Chemetn .80	7	28	17¼	16¼	15⅞	+⅝
57⅝	49	ChmNY 2.68	9	55	46¼	45⅝	45⅞	+¼
42¼	27⅞	ChesVa 1.40	10	14	39	33⅞	39	+⅜
92	65¼	Chsbgh 1.12	29	69	71½	73⅞	71⅛	+⅛
54¼	40	Chessie 2.60	6	69	49	46⅞	48⅞	+2⅜
13⅞	9¼	ChEaslll .36	9	22	13¼	12⅞	13	—¼
10½	5½	ChMilw Cp	3	49	9	8⅞	8⅞	+¼
18	12	Chi Milw pf		4	14	13⅝	13⅝	
46⅝	30	ChiPneuT 2	10	26	34	33	33⅝	—⅝
26¾	10¾	ChRI ct UP		1	11¾	11¾	11¾	—½
25½	10½	ChRI ct NW		2	12	11½	12	
7	4½	ChkFull .22e	8	12	5	5	5	—⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Chris Craft	15	32	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
20⅞	11⅛	Chromal .70	5	65	12⅛	12¼	12⅜	—⅛
85	63	Chroma pf 5		6	67	65¾	67	—½
44¾	21	Chryslr 1.40	4	578	22⅛	21⅛	21⅝	+⅜
18½	6¾	Chrysler wt		208	7	6¾	7	+⅛
25	14½	Cl Mtg 2.08e	7	50	16⅞	16⅝	16⅛	
22⅞	18⅛	CinBell 1.30	8	26	19⅝	19½	19½	
25½	20⅞	CinnGE 1.64	8	43	22¾	22½	22½	
69½	60¼	CinG pf475.		z40	64¾	64¾	64¾	+¾
53½	50¾	CinGE pf 4		z40	53	52	52	
44¼	25⅛	CinMila 1.40	20	4	33⅞	33½	33⅛	
49¼	35	CIT Fin 2.20	10	46	43⅝	43	43	—⅛
55⅞	41¾	CitiesSv 2.20	11	242	54¼	53	54¼	+⅞
39¾	29⅞	CitzSo 3.02e	11	17	36¾	36	36¾	+¾
16	10⅛	CityInvst 6.0	4	79	12	11⅞	12	+⅛
4½	1¼	City Inv wt		1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+⅛
30½	23	CityIn pf B2		97	24½	24	24	
7⅛	4⅝	City Strs	6	30	4½	4½	4½	
57	40	ClarkE 15.2	13	92	49⅞	49½	49⅝	+⅛
28⅞	16¼	Clark Oil .40	5	106	19⅞	18⅞	19½	+⅜
11	5	CLC Am	4	33	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
83⅝	55⅛	ClvClif 2.10a	10	11	76	74⅛	74½	—1⅞
37⅞	29¾	ClvElIl 2.32	10	76	31¼	30⅝	30⅞	—¾
104	93	CEI pf7.40		z40	97½	97½	97½	—½
53	15½	CoroxCo .52	13	241	16¼	15½	15¾	
19⅞	7⅝	CluetPea .50	8	42	7¾	7½	7⅝	—⅛
15⅛	11⅛	ClueHP pf 1		5	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
91⅞	18¾	CMI Inv Cp	8	423	21⅛	19½	19½	—1⅛
23⅝	10⅝	CNA Fin .58	4	304	11⅛	10⅞	11	+⅛
26¼	14⅜	CNA pfA11.0		123	15¼	14¾	15⅛	+⅛
35½	7	CoastSt Gas	4	943	9	8	9	+1
42	18	CstSG pf1.83		38	20⅝	[illegible]	20⅛	+
43¾	14⅛	CstSG pf1.19		45	16	14½	16	+1⅛
150	131	CocaCol 19.0	42	120	144½	141½	144½	+2
27	17	CocaBtlg .38	26	18	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+⅜
26¼	12	ColdwBk 3.6	9	11	17½	17¼	17¼	
27¼	8½	Colecoln .06	11	26	8½	8⅛	8¼	+⅛
35⅛	23⅝	Colg Pal 5.4	25	306	31¾	30⅜	31⅝	+⅝
18⅞	10	CollinAik .56	7	29	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
20⅛	8	Colins Fd	8	28	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	+½
25⅞	15¼	Co'ins Rad	17	6	24¾	24¼	24¼	
73	39¾	ColPenn .20	33	100	56½	55⅛	56	—⅜
22¼	14⅛	ColonSt 1.04	7	7	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	—⅛
22½	13½	Colt Ind .70	6	35	17½	17⅛	17½	+⅛
54⅞	47⅛	Colt I pf42.5		7	50	49¼	49¼	—¾
52	28⅛	CBS 14.6	9	84	31¾	31⅛	31⅛	—1
35½	20⅛	CBS pf 1		2	21½	21½	21½	—1

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
33⅝	25¼	ColGas 19.0	7	168	25⅞	25⅛	25⅝	—⅛
9⅞	4	Colum Plct		24	4½	4½	4½	—⅛
29	22⅞	CoSOh 1.92	8	27	25⅛	25	25	—⅛
33¾	24¾	ColwM 3.07	8	12	28	27⅞	28	
85½	49⅝	CombE 1.51	21	90	85⅛	83¼	85⅜	+1⅝
75½	46	CmE pf1.70		1	74½	74½	74½	—1
22¼	10¼	ComSol .60	13	21	18¼	18	18	
36⅝	28½	ComwE 2.30	9	145	29	28⅝	28⅞	
26⅝	23¼	ComE pf1.90		21	24⅝	24¾	24¾	
24⅛	19	ComE pf1.42		5	19¾	19⅛	19⅝	+⅛
15¾	6½	ComwO .18t	10	317	11⅝	10⅞	11⅛	+⅜
27	18½	ComO pf17.2		42	22½	21⅞	22⅛	+½
5½	2¼	Comput Sci		35	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
64½	42¾	Comsat 6.8	15	101	48¾	47⅝	48⅛	+1⅛
17⅞	11⅛	ConAgr 5.0r	9	3	12¾	12⅛	12¾	+⅜
28½	18	ConnG 18.6e	14	13	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+⅜
31⅞	14¼	Conrac .60	9	1	18	18	18	
26	21⅛	ConEd 18.0	9	177	21⅝	21½	21½	
84½	72½	ConEd pf 6		3	73½	73¼	73½	+½
68	60	ConEd pf 5		9	60⅝	60	60	—1
67⅝	54½	CnE pfC465.		z130	59	58½	59	
46⅞	27	ConFds 1.35	11	252	28⅞	28	28¾	+¾
114⅞	72	Con F pf4.50		6	77	75¼	77	+1
23⅝	10½	ConFrgt 5.7	32	82	16⅛	15½	15⅞	+⅜
32	25⅛	ConNGs 203	7	49	25¾	25⅛	25½	
30⅝	25	ConsuPow 2	9	89	25⅛	25	25	
102	92½	CnPw pf7.45		3	97	95½	95½	—½
67½	63⅞	CnPw pf45.2		z10	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	
65⅝	55¼	CnPw pf45.0		z120	57½	57	57	—⅛
17⅝	6⅞	Cont Air Lin	51	108	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	
30⅞	22½	Cnt Can 16.0	7	86	25	24½	25	+⅛
10⅞	4¼	ConCop 1.0e	4	60	8¼	7⅝	7⅝	—⅜
42⅝	34⅝	Cont Cp 24.0	7	59	38¾	38¼	38½	
49½	38½	Ct C pfA25.0		1	42¼	42¼	42¼	
61⅝	54½	ConllCp 19.6	12	18	58	57¾	58	
18⅝	15⅛	ConllP 1.41e	13	42	16¾	16⅝	16¾	—⅝
26⅛	15	ConllR 1.77e	9	11	18⅛	18	18	—½
15⅝	3⅜	Cont Invst	7	16	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
14	9	CnMtg 1.09e	9	65	10⅛	10⅛	10½	+⅛
44½	26¾	ContOll 1.60	11	920	45¼	43½	44½	+⅜
65	37½	ContOll pf 2		5	62¼	61½	62¼	+1¾
25⅞	18⅞	ContTel .92	12	185	21⅞	21½	21⅛	—⅛
62	30⅝	Control Dat	11	300	42⅞	41⅝	42¼	+1⅝
32	24⅜	Conwood 2	8	17	27⅞	27½	27½	—⅜
14⅝	7¼	CookUnit .52	5	21	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
44⅝	21½	Cooperin .80	11	131	41½	40	40½	+½
78½	41½	CopI pfB2.50		2	73	72½	73	—½
31⅝	6⅞	Cooper Lab	12	159	8	7¼	7⅝	—⅛
20⅝	12⅞	CoopT 1.09e	6	12	13	12¾	12¾	—¼
21½	15½	CopT pf1.25		4	15	15	15	—⅛
26½	16½	Copelnd .48	11	144	18	17¼	17¾	+½
24⅝	12⅝	Copp Rnge	10	41	20½	19⅞	20¼	+¾
30½	21	CopwCp 1.60	5	159	26⅜	25¼	26¼	+½
15½	3½	Cordura Cp	3	50	4½	3⅞	4	+⅛
123½	89¼	CorngG 1.12	25	180	101¼	99	100½	+2½
30⅞	23¾	Cousin 2.32e	11	58	27⅛	26¾	27	
9⅝	4⅝	Cowles Com	17	24	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
40¼	18¼	CoxBdct .35	10	15	20	19	20	+1¼
34	25½	CPC Int 1.77	10	119	32¼	31⅞	31⅞	—⅜
22½	14¾	Crane .80a	5	33	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	+½
12½	7½	CreditF .42	8	27	8¼	8	8	—⅛
32½	22⅝	CrockN 1.66	7	28	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	—⅛
19¾	11¼	CrompK .80	6	9	12	11¾	11⅞	
28⅝	17⅛	CrouHin .60	15	24	23¼	22⅝	23	—⅛
28⅝	20⅛	Crown Cork	14	1093	27¼	26⅝	26⅞	—1⅛
42⅞	23½	CrwZell 1.20	9	217	37½	35½	37	+1
19⅞	12¼	CTS Cp .40	6	67	15¾	15	15¼	+⅛
17¼	10	Culligan .36	10	110	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
59⅞	29¼	CumEn .88a	12	28	40⅝	39¼	39¼	—⅞
14⅞	13	CurrInc .54e		7	13⅛	13¼	13¼	—½
35⅝	16⅝	CurtissWri	18	379	17¼	16¾	16¾	—⅞
44	23	CurtissWr A		2	22¼	22¼	22¼	—¾
50¼	24	CutlerH 1.40	8	19	35⅝	34¼	34⅝	—1¼
28½	23	CyclopsCp 1	4	11	20¾	20⅝	20¾	+½
43⅝	27½	CyprusMn 1	11	63	40¼	39¾	40	—¼
D								
67¾	26½	Damon Cp	31	23	45⅝	44½	44⅞	—½
12½	7¾	DanRiv .50	6	71	9⅛	8¾	8¾	—⅜
41⅞	26	Dana 1.35b	7	220	32⅝	32¾	32½	+⅛
50⅝	22¾	DartInd .40b	8	109	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	—⅛
50⅝	28	DartInd pf 2		14	30	30	30	—⅜
19⅞	15⅛	Dayco 1.14	5	12	16⅝	16¼	16¼	—½
18⅝	6¼	Daylin .24	4	1065	6⅝	6¼	6¾	+⅛
27	11¼	DaytHud .54	7	34	12⅛	11½	12⅛	+⅝
25	19¾	DaytPL 1.66	10	140	20⅛	19⅝	20	
18⅝	6½	DeanWit .40	11	22	9⅛	8¾	8¾	—⅛
65½	35⅝	Deere 1.40a	10	525	56⅝	55¼	56½	+1½
17⅝	14⅝	DimarP 1.16	7	107	15	14½	14⅝	—⅛
23⅞	15¾	Del Mnt 1.20	8	55	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
68⅞	42⅝	DeltaAir .60	13	159	48	45½	48	+2¼
10⅛	6⅛	Deltec .10e	5	2	8½	8⅜	8½	+⅛
24½	9¾	Deltona Crp	4	163	10	9½	9½	—
38⅛	19⅛	DonnMtg .90	7	27	24½	24¼	24¼	—⅛
23	16⅝	DennMf pf1		1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+⅛
20¾	9	Dennys .06	14	70	13	12½	12½	—⅛
27⅞	16¼	Dentsply .76	16	48	25	23⅞	23⅞	—½
16¼	9⅛	DeSoloin .60	7	11	12	12	12	—¼
21¼	18	DelEdis 1.45	9	40	18½	18	18⅛	+⅛
120	111	DelE pf9.32		z20	115	115	115	
104	93¾	DetE pf7.68		z100	97¾	97¾	97¾	—1¼
102½	91½	DetE pf7.45		z100	96½	95½	96½	+1½
58¾	90½	DetE pf7.36		2	96⅛	95	95	—1⅛
83	69⅛	DetE pf5.50		3	71⅝	71	71⅝	+¾
22⅝	13¾	Dexter .28	14	42	17¾	17	17⅛	—1
24⅝	15⅝	DialFinl .54	13	11	21½	21¼	21⅜	—⅛
36½	25⅛	Diamint 2	8	53	30½	29⅝	30¼	+¼
28⅝	16⅞	DiamSh 1.10	10	223	24⅞	24	24⅝	+⅝
37¼	25½	DiaShpfC 2		4	34	33⅞	34	
18⅛	14½	Dia pfD1.20		4	16⅞	16½	16½	
24¼	19⅝	DickAB .44	12	9	21½	21	21½	+¼
14⅞	7⅝	Dictaphn .48	9	34	11⅞	11⅜	11¾	
57½	41⅝	Diebold .40b	19	26	45	44½	45	+½
13⅝	9	DiGiorg .66	6	26	9⅝	9⅝	9½	+⅛
119¼	73¼	Digital Eqpt	46	264	112¾	111⅛	112	+¾
10¼	6⅝	Dillingm .40	9	35	7⅛	6⅞	7	
39⅝	25¼	DillonCo 1b	16	7	35	34¾	35	+¼
123⅞	61⅝	DisneyW .12	38	576	65⅝	62¾	62¾	+¼
22¾	10½	Disslon .12	9	91	15⅝	15	15	+¼
49¼	37¼	DistSeag .70	23	2	47¾	47¾	47¾	
3⅞	1⅝	Diversfd In	15	19	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+⅛
29⅝	20⅝	DivMt 2.88e	8	78	23¼	23	23½	—⅛
30	20¼	DrPepper .24	48	29	23¾	23	23⅝	+⅝
108	68	DomeM 1a	22	60	104	101	102	
9⅝	7	DomF 1.01e		59	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
10½	6¼	DonLufJ .12	11	7	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+⅛
27⅞	17½	Donnllev .48	17	124	26⅝	26	26⅜	+⅜
26⅛	11	DoricCp .32	5	11	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+⅜
16⅛	7⅝	Dorr Oliver	10	22	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+⅛
12⅞	5	Dorsey .10	6	28	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	+⅛
68	46½	DowChem 1	20	929	58⅝	57	57⅝	+⅛
8⅝	4⅛	DPF Inc		29	4⅛	4	4⅛	
31⅝	25	Dravo 1.50	8	19	29½	28⅞	29⅛	+⅝
61¾	33⅝	Dresser 1.40	18	161	58	55¼	57⅝	+1⅝
62	37	Dresdf 2.20		82	58¼	56	57½	+1
56	32⅛	DrssrpfB 2		25	52¾	50¾	52½	+2⅛
24	18	DrexB 1.92e		34	19¾	19	19⅛	+⅜
16⅝	7⅛	DreyfusCp 1	7	28	8¼	8	8⅛	+¼
23¼	18⅛	DukPw 1.40	9	97	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
113¾	103	Duke pf8.70		z10	108	108	108	
105¾	95½	Duke pf7.80		z100	101	100½	101	
99⅝	84	Duke pf6.75		5	86	84	86	+2
42	32¾	DunBrd .42h	26	102	33⅝	38	38	
14½	4⅝	Duplan Cp	25	48	5	4⅞	4⅞	—½
203½	153¾	duPont 5.45e	15	159	179⅛	177¾	173	+1
70½	64	duPnt pf4.50		2	67	66⅞	67	—¼
21⅛	21¼	DuqLt 1.72	9	43	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	
27	13¾	Dymoln .28	10	19	19⅝	19½	19⅝	—⅛
E								
29	23½	EaglePic .97	7	16	25¼	25	25	

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
17⅝	10	Easco .36r	6	20	12⅝	12½	12¾	—¼
22½	7⅝	East Air Ln		276	8	7¾	7⅞	
30	14⅝	EastGs .69t	16	895	24⅞	22½	24⅞	+2⅞
22¾	17	EastUtl 1.50	14	9	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
151¾	123⅝	EasKo 1.28a	31	374	130½	128½	128½	+½
41½	29⅝	Eaton 1.80	7	34	33¾	33½	33⅝	+¾
42⅝	21⅛	Echlin .34	28	1498	39⅝	36⅝	37	—2
43⅝	26⅝	EckrdJk .20	34	70	35½	35⅛	35½	
41⅞	18¼	EckdNC .24	15	7	18⅛	17⅞	18	—¼
47	27	EdisBro 1.20	8	7	28½	28⅛	28½	—½
20½	9¼	EG&G .10	21	81	16⅝	15⅞	16¼	+⅜
9⅝	3¼	Elect Assoc		31	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
56½	28⅝	EDS .25e	23	59	31¾	31	31⅝	+⅝
6⅝	2⅞	ElMem Mg	7	28	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
9¼	7⅛	EMM pflk		9	8⅛	8	8⅛	
15⅞	6¾	Elgin Natl	16	11	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+⅜
21	13½	ElPasoNG 1	7	x151	15⅝	15	15	—⅜
35⅝	26	EltraCp 1.50	7	19	33	32½	32½	—⅛
53¼	43⅝	EmerEl .65	33	85	49¼	43¼	47	+½
74	54	EmE pfB.90		1	68	68	68	—1⅛
75	54½	EmeryA .74	47	239	65⅝	65	65⅛	+¼
17⅛	6½	Emeryln .31	9	41	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	+⅛
33	18	Emhart 1.20	6	50	19¾	19½	19⅝	+⅛
5	3⅝	EMILt .22e	10	59	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
17⅝	15⅛	EmbDE 1.28	10	10	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
18	8⅛	Empire Gas	4	23	14	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
27⅝	15	EnglhdM .43	11	85	20⅞	20	20	—⅜
167	95½	EngM pf4.25		1	123½	123½	123½	—¾
9⅝	4⅝	EnnisB .06e	7	8	6	6	6	—⅛
53	27¼	Envirotech	24	120	39⅝	38¼	38½	+¼
21	14	Equimrk .80	7	26	17½	17⅛	17¼	—⅛
36⅝	29⅝	EquitGs 2.40	7	13	30⅞	30½	30⅝	—⅛
31¼	21⅞	EquitLf 2.36a	11	9	25⅛	25¾	26½	+⅛
33⅛	22⅝	ESBInc 1.40	9	21	27⅝	27½	27½	+¼
39⅝	20½	Esmark .75	6	102	25⅞	24⅝	24⅝	—1⅛
10¼	5½	Esquire .32	5	8	7½	7½	7½	
24¾	13½	Essexint .72	6	32	15⅝	15	15¼	
8¾	4⅛	Esterline .30	12	20	5½	5⅛	5½	—¼
38⅝	25¼	EthylCp 1a	6	70	33⅞	32⅝	32⅞	—⅛
50⅝	38⅝	Ethyl pf2.40		35	44¼	43½	44⅛	—⅛
24⅝	11⅝	EvansP .40b	8	124	15½	15	15	—⅜
22	15	ExCellO .90	8	142	17⅛	16¾	16¾	—¼
17	6⅝	Extndcare	7	43	8	7¾	8	+⅛
103¼	83⅝	Exxon 4.25e	9	q.1006	60	9⅞	9½	⅛
F								
90¾	32	FalCam .15e	16	2255	70	63	64⅝	—3⅝
13⅝	5¼	Fairlnd .30e	51	40	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
15¼	7½	Fairmnt .50	85	23	8½	8⅛	8½	—⅛
5⅝	3	Falstaf Brw		16	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	+⅛
15⅝	10⅞	Fansteel .30e	7	10	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	—¼
15	6⅝	FarWtF .44t	7	10	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
12⅝	6	FC CfsUMtg		13	6¼	6	6	
35⅝	12	Fedders .50	18	x54	16⅝	16	16	+⅛
39½	25½	Fedrl 1.30a		5	32¼	32⅛	32¼	+½
30⅞	14⅞	FedMog 1.80	8	105	21⅜	20¾	20⅞	+⅛
23½	13½	FedNMt .50	7	427	20⅞	19⅞	20⅝	+1⅛
19⅝	14⅛	FPap pf1.20		1	16	16	16	
11½	6¼	FdSignS .30	7	33	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
57	35½	FedDSt 1.03	14	282	37¼	36¾	37⅛	—⅜
2	2⅝	112in 5	7	5⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
79¼	49⅝	FstChiC 1.62	17	37	76⅞	76	76½	
60½	40¼	FstIntBk .80	23	12	58⅞	57⅝	58	—¼
27⅝	15⅛	FstMt 2.04e	8	79	16⅞	15⅝	16⅛	+⅛
51½	34⅝	FstNCity .72	22	612	47⅞	46⅛	47⅝	+1⅝
52¼	34	FstPa 1.20a	13	30	43½	43¼	43½	
27¼	16¼	FPaMt 2.10e	8	39	19⅝	19	19¼	+¼
12⅝	10¼	FstURE .96	15	9	12	11⅝	11⅝	
14⅝	10⅝	FstVaBk .41	10	3	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	—¼
40½	33⅝	FstWBk 1.72	8	7	37½	37½	37½	+¼
45⅝	32	FsWM 4.12e	8	44	36⅝	35½	36	—⅜
66⅝	39⅝	FischbM .96	21	16	59⅝	57½	59½	—½
11⅜	6¾	FishrSci .16	8	37	7⅛	7	7	
26¾	7½	FleetEnt .12	6	150	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
12⅛	9½	Fleming .60	7	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
32⅛	13⅛	Flexvan .74t	10	32	17⅝	17	17⅛	+¼
25¾	15⅛	Flintkte 1.08	6	20	19½	19	19	—⅜
37⅞	27⅛	Fnt pfB 2.25		2	29½	29½	29½	—¼
39¾	22	FlaE Coast	6	32	24¼	22½	24¼	+2
22¼	12⅝	FlaGas .65	6	49	14½	14	14	—¼
57⅝	34½	FlaPow 1.80	10	26	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+¼
40⅝	32⅝	FlaPwL 1.22	11	259	35	34½	34¼	—¼
29¾	8	FlaStl 1.30	5	8	23¼	23	23	
57¾	27⅛	Fluor 1.66t	72	195	51⅝	51	51¼	+¼
91¼	54	Flubr pfB 3		11	82½	82	82½	+1
41¾	18¾	FlyTigr .30r	10	331	27	25⅞	26¾	+⅞
24¼	14½	FMC .92	8	44	19¾	19¼	19¾	+⅜
39½	30½	FMC pf2.25		24	36½	35½	35½	+½
9⅞	6½	FdFair .22b	9	21	7⅞	7¾	7¾	—¼
15⅝	8⅛	FooteCB .80	9	4	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	—⅛
9⅝	4½	Foote Min		7	8½	8¼	8¼	—½
24⅝	11½	FooteM .55e		2	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+⅝
82⅝	49⅝	FordM 3.20a	4	589	50½	49⅝	50	+⅜
20⅝	11⅛	ForMcK .88	6	46	13	12⅞	12⅞	+⅛
35½	22½	FMK pf1.80		5	25½	24½	25	+½
18¼	16	FIDea 1.23e		17	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	
31⅝	18½	FtHowd .35a	20	19	22⅞	21⅞	22	+¼
50	21	FostWhl .90	17	56	48½	47⅞	48⅛	+⅜
47¾	22½	Foxboro .60	26	33	45½	45	45¼	+¼
23⅝	9⅝	FrnklnM .20	16	180	17	16	16⅞	+⅛
34	20¼	FreeplM .80	19	40	30⅛	29	29⅞	+⅜
34⅝	22⅝	Frueht 1.60	6	280	25¼	24¾	25⅛	+⅝
25	24¼	Fruehauf wt		3	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	
20⅝	9½	Fuqua Ind	4	111	11½	11⅛	11⅛	+⅜
G								
25	12¾	GableInd 1t	5	8	12¾	12¾	12¾	—¼
6⅛	2⅞	GAC Corp		21	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+⅛
22¼	10	GAF Cp .44	6	101	11⅞	11⅛	11¾	
29	17⅛	GAF pf 1.20		24	18½	18	18¼	+⅛
36⅞	22¼	GamSk 1.20	7	168	33	32	32⅝	+⅝
36¾	24⅝	GamS pf1.75		7	32½	32½	32½	
37	24	GamS pf1.60		7	32⅝	31¾	32⅝	+⅛
45	29½	Gannett .36	26	20	36	35⅝	35⅝	—⅜
30⅝	16⅛	GardDen .70	17	282	28⅝	27¾	27¾	—⅝
19⅝	15½	Garlock .84	7	9	17	16¾	16¾	+⅛
17⅞	13½	Gas Svc 1.12	8	23	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞	—⅛
9⅝	4¼	Gateway In	3	16	5¼	5	5¼	
13½	6	GCA Corp	12	39	10⅛	9½	10⅛	+⅜
17	10½	Gemini Cep		10	12½	12	12	—¼
14½	13¼	Geminiinc 1		9	14	13⅞	14	
17¼	12⅞	Gen Am Inv		47	14¾	14½	14½	—¼
51½	27½	GnA Oil .63b	23	39	42½	41⅝	42	—⅜
41⅝	38½	GATran 1.80	12	53	54¼	52½	54¼	+1½
15⅝	12⅝	GnBncs .75e	6	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	—⅛
16¼	7⅛	GnCable .50	9	87	11	10¾	10¾	—⅛
23⅞	13	GenCig 1.20	9	34	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+⅛
14⅝	6⅛	Gen Develpt	6	34	6¾	6½	6⅞	
28¼	15⅛	Gen Dynam	8	107	25¾	23⅞	23⅞	+¾
75⅞	55	GenEl 1.60	20	719	63⅛	62¾	63⅛	+⅛
30½	22⅞	GnFood 1.40	11	129	27⅛	26½	26¾	—½
24¼	14	GnGrth .86e	22	106	17	16¾	17	+¼
18½	8⅝	Gen Host	5	6	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
29½	13¾	GenInst .38t	11	80	18⅝	17⅞	17⅞	—⅜
42⅝	35	GnInstr pf 3		1	36⅞	36¾	36⅞	+⅛
46	16¼	GnMedic .12	14	390	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	—⅛
67⅝	46½	GenMill 1.08	20	65	61⅝	59½	59½	—1¼
84⅝	60	GnMot 5.25e	7	2048	63⅛	60⅞	62⅛	+1⅛
78½	70¼	GnMot Spf 5		4	73¾	73⅛	73½	
58½	52¾	GMt pf 3.75		1	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	
21½	9¼	GenPort .80	8	151	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+¼
22¼	18⅛	GPubUt 1.60	8	111	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛	—⅛
7⅞	4⅞	Gen Refract	7	10	6	5⅞	5⅞	
57⅛	38½	GnSignal .70	19	74	50⅝	50½	50½	
4⅜	2¼	Gen Steel		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
35⅝	26⅝	G TelEl 1.72	9	15	28⅝	28	28⅛	—⅛
19⅛	16½	GTFl pf1.30		z100	17	17	17	—⅜
28⅞	7	GenTire 1.10	4	97	17⅝	17⅛	17½	+¼
15½	5⅛	Genesc .54p		32	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+¼
19⅝	15⅝	Genster .70	9	3	19	18⅞	18⅞	—½

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
48⅛	31	GenuPt .47e	35	81	47⅝	42⅝	42¾	
45⅝	30	GaPac .80b	13	212	41¾	40⅝	40¾	+
106⅝	94	GaPw pf7.72		z80	98½	97½	97½	—
27⅝	16⅝	Gerber 1.35	11	20	18	17⅝	17⅝	+
155¼	92½	GettyO 1.21e	27	131	158	153½	156½	+
21	19⅛	GettO pf1.20		4	19⅝	19¼	19⅜	
8⅝	3⅝	GF Bus .32	12	11	6¾	6½	6¾	—
17⅝	11⅝	GlanPC .90	9	38	13⅝	13¼	13½	+
34½	13	GibFinl .79t	4	14	15¾	15½	15½	
12¼	4⅝	Gidd Lewis	72	31	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	—
26½	12⅝	GiffdHil .48e	7	5	17¾	17	17	—
66⅛	43	Gillette 1.50	16	560	45¼	44	44⅞	+
30¼	11¾	Ginos Inc	12	35	18⅛	17⅝	17⅞	+
23⅝	14¼	GleasnW .34	16	8	18⅝	18½	18¾	+
23⅞	10¼	Global Mar	12	139	15	14¼	14⅞	+
32⅝	15⅛	GlobeU .80a	6	23	18⅝	18⅝	19⅝	+
25⅛	10⅞	GoldWt Fin	7	119	13¼	13	13	
30⅛	19⅞	Goodrich 1	5	107	20¾	20¼	20½	+
31⅞	19⅞	GoodyrTR 1	7	532	20⅞	20⅛	20¼	—
25⅛	10¼	GorJwlA .24	8	8	13½	13¼	13½	
33½	18⅝	GouldInc 1	7	45	28⅝	27½	27½	+
30⅝	19⅝	Grace 1.50	10	x242	27⅞	26¾	27	—
16⅞	9½	GlandUn .80	8	47	11⅝	11	11⅛	
25⅝	19⅝	Granit 1.20a	5	6	24⅝	23⅞	23⅞	—
44⅝	16⅞	GrantW 1.50	7	183	18	17⅝	17⅞	—
28⅛	8⅝	GrayDrg 1a	10	4	9	9⅜	8⅞	—
40⅝	28½	GtAMt 3.27e	11	61	36⅞	36¼	36⅝	+
19	9⅛	Grt AtlPac		43	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	—
31⅛	16⅝	GtLkDr 1.20		12	17	17	17	+
12⅝	10¼	GtNoir 1.10e	13	54	12	11⅞	11⅞	—
34⅝	14⅝	GtWnFin .40	7	126	20⅞	20¼	20½	—
8¼	3⅞	Gt Wn Unit		15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
19⅝	11½	GtWnUnl pf		6	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	—
4⅞	2½	GrtWsh Inv		5	3	3	3	+
26⅞	18½	GrenGiant 1	9	26	22¼	21¼	22¼	+
18⅞	3¼	Greyhd 1.04	8	134	14½	14⅛	14⅛	—
5	2½	Greyhnd wt		29	3⅛	3	3	—
15⅞	7⅝	Grolier .90	5	238	8	7⅞	8	+
12¼	8	Grumman		26	11⅛	11	11	
35⅝	15¼	Guardian In	14	210	21	20½	20¾	+
46⅝	33	GuarM 4.09e	7	95	35	34⅛	34⅝	—
57⅝	25⅝	GlfLfH .10h	6	22	36¼	35⅝	35⅞	+
28⅞	21⅛	GulfOil 1.50	7	965	23¼	22⅞	23⅛	+
11¼	6⅛	Gulf Resrce	7	36	9⅝	9	9	—
15¼	9	GfR pfA.10k		1	13	13	13	+
17	12¼	GfR pfB.65k		7	15⅛	14⅞	15	
22⅝	17⅛	GlfStUt 1.12	9	37	17⅝	17¼	17¼	—
73	55¾	GlfSU pf5.08		z90	67½	66½	67½	—
64	53½	GlfSU pf4.40		z30	58	58	58	—
35⅝	21⅝	GulfWn .64a	6	66	28⅛	27¾	28	+
11¼	3¼	GlfWind wt		287	8¼	7½	8⅛	+
67½	48⅛	GlfW pf 3.87		1	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	—
9	4⅝	Gulton Ind	10	7	5⅝	5¼	5¼	—
H								
38½	32½	HckWat 2.36	8	31	35½	34¾	35¼	+
22	16	HallPrt .80a	6	15	17	16¾	16¾	—
185⅞	125⅛	Hallburt 1.12	38	234	180	173	178⅛	—
22	11⅛	HamPap .60	10	82	18⅛	17½	17½	—
15¼	7⅝	Hamond .40	6	46	8	7⅝	7⅝	—
15⅝	7½	HandImn .68	6	38	8⅝	8¼	8¼	+
20⅞	16¼	HandyH .72	9	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—
18⅝	11⅝	HanesCp .60	6	12	13¼	13⅛	13¼	—
60¼	39⅝	Hanna 1.35	20	17	53⅝	52¼	52¼	—
35¼	17¼	Harcourt 1	7	6	20	19⅞	20	+
22	8½	Nardees .16	10	97	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
34¼	19½	Harnisf 1.20	6	9	28½	28¼	28½	—
26⅝	12¼	Harrahs .22	13	17	15⅝	15	15½	+
49¼	28¼	Harrint 1.12	12	20	35¼	34⅝	35⅛	—
21¼	15⅝	Harsco 1b	7	14	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
29¼	13½	HrtSMrx .88	7	28	15	14¼	14¼	—
29¼	8	HartHk .20e	7	14	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	—
34	25	HawlIEl 1.56	9	33	25½	25⅛	25⅝	—
19¼	13	Hayes Alb 1	6	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
30	16	HCA Martin	14	43	25¼	24⅝	25	+
33⅞	11	Hecks .12	8	59	18¾	12⅞	13¼	+
22	14½	HeclaM .331	30	149	16⅝	16	16	—
12⅝	9¼	Helemn .44	7	7	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛	+
52¼	37¼	HeinzH 1.08	15	21	49⅝	49⅛	49⅝	
6	3¼	Helene Curt		13	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
45	29⅝	Hellerint .84	20	72	42⅝	42⅛	42⅝	+
190½	130½	Hiler pf4.07		3	185	185	185	—
18	12½	HelmeP .60	13	7	14⅝	14¾	14⅝	—
43	18⅝	Helmrch .20	29	149	40⅝	39⅝	39⅝	—
3⅞	1⅛	Hemisph Cp		13	2	1⅞	2	+
40¼	28½	Hercules .80	16	313	33⅝	32⅝	33⅝	
24⅝	13⅛	HershF 1.10	11	16	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+
46⅝	27½	Hesston .32	11	97	35⅝	34⅝	35½	+
62	35⅝	Heublein 1	24	119	54	52⅝	53¼	+
103⅝	71	Hew Pck .20	54	186	94½	92½	93⅝	+
8⅞	4⅛	High Voltg	20	23	7⅝	7	7⅛	—
30⅝	19½	Hillenbd .48	13	27	24⅜	23½	24⅛	+
43⅝	19½	Hilton Htl 1	8	23	21¼	20⅞	21¼	
6⅛	3⅛	HMW Ind	13	24	5	4⅞	4⅞	
38	25¼	HobartM .72	15	19	31	30⅝	30⅞	+
43⅝	24⅛	HoernW 1.12	10	84	38⅞	38⅛	38½	+
21	6⅛	Hoff Elctrn	7	46	6⅞	6½	6⅝	+
42⅞	16⅞	HoldyInn .20	11	405	17¼	16⅞	17¼	—
52¾	23	Homestak 1	13	97	44⅞	44¼	44⅝	—
140⅝	97¼	Honywll 1.40	19	189	100⅝	98¼	99¼	+
41	23⅝	HoovBll 1.25	6	13	25	24½	24½	—
15⅝	5⅝	Horizon Cp	6	42	8½	8⅛	8⅛	—
21⅞	8½	HospAff .57t	9	17	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+
37	10⅛	HosplA .12e	10	151	16½	15¼	16⅛	+1
26⅝	9¾	Host Intl .36	8	21	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
16⅛	10⅝	Houdall .80a	6	34	12	11½	11⅞	+
19⅝	10⅝	HougMif .48	10	2	14½	14½	14½	+
16⅝	5	House Fbric	16	142	10¼	9½	10	+
35⅝	21	HousFin .90	9	1771	22½	21⅝	22⅛	
58⅝	40⅝	HouF pf2.50		3	42	42	42	
79½	49	HouF pf2.37		9	50	50	50	
51¼	36	HousLP 1.40	10	145	37	35⅛	37	+
35	20¼	HouNGs .50	15	46	26¾	26⅝	26⅝	
63¾	43½	HouG pf2.50		4	53½	53	53½	
34⅞	14⅞	HowJohn .20	15	304	15⅝	14⅝	15¼	+
21⅝	10¼	Howmet .70	13	178	19⅝	18⅞	19⅝	—
21⅜	18	Hubbd 1.55e	12	18	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	—
32⅝	20⅝	HudBay 1.63	9	2	29½	29⅛	29⅛	
		HdBy fn1.63		30	28⅝	28½	28½	
9⅝	5½	HughHat .40	5	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	+
79⅛	41⅝	HughTT .20e	31	180	78⅝	77¼	73⅛	+
25½	7⅝	HuntCh .18	25	6	24½	24½	24½	—
18⅞	6⅛	HuttnEF .40	17	15	9	8¾	8¾	
37	24	Huyck .26a	32	30	31⅝	30⅛	31⅛	—
14⅝	7	Hydrom .16	6	14	8	7¾	8	+
I								
22⅞	6¾	ICN Pharm	18	100	10¼	9¾	10⅛	+
56	25⅝	Idaho P 1.96	9	78	27⅝	26¾	27	+
20¾	12⅛	IdealBas .80	10	29	18¾	18⅝	18¾	+
90	68½	Ideal pf 4.75		1	83	83	83	+
11⅞	4	IdeaToy .50t	9	15	5⅝	5	5⅝	+
37⅛	22⅝	IDS RI 2.30e	13	59	30	29⅝	29⅝	—
29	17⅝	IllCent 1.30	7	82	23⅝	22⅞	23⅛	+
127	80	IlCent pfA6		9	103⅞	102	102⅞	+1
55½	40¼	IlCen pf3.50		60	45⅝	44⅝	45	+
34⅝	25¼	IllPowr 2.20	10	25	26½	26¼	26½	+
56⅝	53½	IlPow pf4.12		z30	56	56	55	
29½	25	IlPow pf2.04		z10	27	27	27	
36	22½	IllTool .36a	21	22	32½	32¼	32½	+
19	7⅝	ImpCpAm	5	167	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+
49⅝	31⅞	INACp 2.10a	7	180	36¼	35	35¼	+
24⅛	18⅝	INA In 1.05e		71	20⅛	19⅝	20¼	+
10⅝	6⅛	Income Cap		34	8	7⅝	7⅝	—
27½	15¼	IndianHd 1	6	9	22¾	22¼	22¾	+1
28⅝	23¾	IndiGas 1.92	7	17	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	
29½	21	IndplPL 1.82	81	8	24⅝	24½	24½	+1
103¾	83	InPL pf6.25		1	84	84	84	—1
44⅞	26⅛	IndlNat 1.20	9	14	30	29⅝	30	

(Continued on Page 10)

All these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

$60,000,000

European Investment Bank

8% Dollar Bonds of 1973, Due 15th October, 1988

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November 8, 1973

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Warner-Lambert

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(Incorporated under the laws of Delaware, United States of America)

Shares of Common Stock, par value $1.00 each.

Authorised 150,000,000 **Issued 77,971,692**

The Council of the Stock Exchange has admitted to the Official List all the Shares of Common Stock of $1.00 par value each in issue at 28th September 1973. Particulars relating to the Company are available in the Extel and Moodies Statistical Services and copies of the statistical cards may be obtained during usual business hours on any weekday (Saturdays excepted) up to and including 22nd November, 1973 from:—

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هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
PARIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1973

ilever Profit Rises Percent in Quarter

N, Nov. 7. (Reuters)—
ver group's consolidated
rose 40.7 percent in
quarter and 25.5 percent
e months ended Sept.
glo-Dutch concern said

with of sales was weaker
profit increase, rising
nt in the quarter and
nt in the nine months.
said results will con-
upward trend in the
onths, although price
nd material shortages
some effect on them.
fit in the third quarter
million, up from £34.6
the year-earlier period.
sales to third parties
riod rose to £1.034 bil-
rom £886 million.

In the nine months, combined net profit was £123.4 million, up from £98.3 million a year earlier, while combined sales totaled £3.015 billion, up from £2.649 billion.

Unilever Ltd. set an interim dividend of 4.86 pence and Unilever NV declared a dividend of 2.93 guilders.

Japan Metal Firms' Net

TOKYO, Nov. 7 (AP-DJ).—Several large Japanese nonferrous metal producers today reported a sharp profit increase in the six months ended Sept. 30 because of higher copper and zinc prices.

Mitsui Mining & Smelting Co. said its net profit for the September term was 830 million yen, compared with a 1,260-billion-yen deficit a year earlier.

Mitsui's sales totaled 85.9 billion yen, up from 60 billion yen. The company will continue to withhold a dividend.

Mitsubishi Metal Corp. said its net profit for the September term was 1.23 billion yen, up from 1.02 billion yen a year earlier.

Mitsubishi's sales during the period totaled 98.08 billion yen, up from 66.05 billion yen a year earlier. Mitsubishi set a 2-yen dividend for the half-year period, unchanged.

Sumitomo Profit Up

Sumitomo Metal Mining Co. said its net profit for the six months was 1.04 billion yen, up from 589 million yen a year earlier.

Sumitomo's sales totaled 72.2 billion yen, up from 49 billion yen a year earlier. The company declared an unchanged 2-yen dividend.

However, Furukawa Co., a copper smelter and a machinery maker, said net profit for the half year declined to 1.02 billion yen from 2 billion yen a year earlier because of poor performance in the bowling machine sector.

Sales totaled 36.6 billion yen, down from 41.8 billion yen a year earlier. The company cut the dividend to 2.5 yen from 3 yen.

ar Gains European ey Marts

y Carl Gewirtz

Nov. 7 (IHT).—The
ntinued its dramatic
n European foreign ex-
arkets today although
it-taking cut the ad-
inst the deutsche mark

sday the dollar was
2.58 marks—a gain of
nt from the previous
5.3 percent above last
rate. By today's close,
was down to 2.546 DM
ly gain of 1.1 percent.
said the fallback was
ural" and an indication
gains this week had
fast. However, some
ed the retreat to news
ndicating progress to-
Mideast settlement.

is general agreement
Arab oil policy—raising
nd cutting production
nbargoing supplies to
ountries—has triggered
ut how Europe will fuel
rial output. This, coupl-
signs, such as the big
r U.S. trade surplus,
dollar has embarked on
awaited fundamental re-
las swelled demand for
currency.

ually important, at least
echnical point of view,
the failure of the Bun-
to begin unloading its
dollars as the rate be-
nprove. Market operators
icipated that the central
uld jump at any oppor-
o begin unloading and
addition, the bank, for
anti-inflation reasons,
ant to keep the dollar
ing too rapidly.

er, the German authori-
arently believe that the
ion will be enough of a
the nation's businessmen
having to rely on the ex-
ate to keep a lid on the
conomic boom.

as the dollar moved up
expected intervention
take place the scramble
dollars accelerated—push-
rate higher and pulling
erators into the market to
eir positions.

move was apparent
out Europe. The dollar
percent against the
at 2.649 before settling
2.6255, a gain of 0.4 per-

being up as much as 2.5
against the French com-
franc, the dollar finished
gain of 1 percent at 4.315

Against the financial
which is not part of the
uropean float, the dollar
d a 1.2 percent rise at
ancs.

ollar also rose 0.7 percent
the Swiss franc, closing

's gain of 0.1 percent has
he dollar's rise against
so far this week equal
ercent with sterling worth

ne Dollar---

ON (AP-DJ).—The late or close
bank rates for the dollar here.
Nov. 7, 1973

	Today	Prev.	Ch.%
er £)...	2.418	2.4225	—7.09
(A)...	37.9	37.58	
(B)...	37.7	37.45	+12.56
mark	2.571	2.617	+36.43
ne.....	5.89	5.785	+12.31
.....	23.7	23.84	
s).....	4.41	4.36	
B).....	4.325	4.2575	+12.27
.....	2.654	2.6095	+32.62
pund...	4.30	4.30	
.....	611.95	604.0	
.....	582.0	577.5	—0.27
.....	56.83	56.9	
.....	18.5	18.56	+24.76
n.....	4.3775	4.2987	+12.48
anc....	3.1225	3.1048	+23.19
.....	275.07	275.6	+11.99

entage change against the dol-
central rates set by the 1971
nian agreement as calculated
gan Guaranty Trust Co. The
are based on currency quota-
New York.
a. B: Commercial.

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DE FINANCEMENT
BANCOFIN SA
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Lausanne, Switzerland
(investment programs)

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

U.K. Drug Chain Buys Retail Group

Boots, the U.K. pharmacy and drug store chain, is taking over the House of Fraser department store group, which owns Harrods. Boots is paying £225 million in a deal involving a mixture of shares, convertible loan stock and cash for House of Fraser shares. The deal was clinched in principle when Scottish millionaire Sir Hugh Fraser's Scottish and Universal Investments agreed to sell to Boots its 23 percent stake in the House of Fraser. The deal works out at about 185 pence per House of Fraser share. The shares were quoted at 150 pence on the London Stock Exchange before news of the takeover. The Department of Trade and Industry is expected to temporarily block the deal which is being examined by the Monopolies Commission.

AT&T to Offer Preferred Stock

American Telephone & Telegraph plans to market on or about Nov. 27 some $500 million of cumulative nonconvertible preferred shares. The issue will consist of 10 million shares having a stated value of $50 a share. The preferred shares will not be refundable before Feb. 1, 1984. Beginning Feb. 1, 1985, and each year thereafter, under the provisions of a sinking fund the company will redeem 200,000 of the shares at $50 a share plus accrued dividends. Proceeds will be applied to refinancing of $150 million of debentures maturing in December 1973. The remainder will be used for improvement and expansion of Bell System communications services and for general corporate purposes.

CFP Strikes Oil in North Sea

The French oil company Cie. Française des Pétroles has struck oil in the U.K. sector of the North Sea. Tests at the new well brought 3,000 barrels of oil a day and the find appeared to have "important potential," the state-controlled company says. U.K. subsidiaries of other French oil firms, Aquitaine and Elf, have a stake in the well.

Pepsico Settles Anti-Trust Charges

Pepsico has reached preliminary agreement with the Federal Trade Commission for the purpose of settling anti-trust litigation arising from the acquisition of Rheingold Corp. Pepsico is to divest itself of both Flavette Corp., a soft drink concentrate manufacturing subsidiary of Rheingold, and also its soft drink bottling operations and assets in St. Louis. Pepsico said that any settlement is subject to agreement by the FTC not to pursue the litigation thereafter.

Europeans Seen Retaliating After Failure of U.S. Bank

LONDON, Nov. 6 (AP-DJ).—The international feud between U.S. banking officials and British and European banks is apparently worsening.

Because of the failure of U.S. National Bank of San Diego, which may leave foreign banks with millions of dollars of unpaid loans, some major British and international banks are moving to reduce their dealings with U.S. institutions.

It is difficult to measure the impact of the development because published figures on international loans between banks are scanty. Also, it is hard to find any specific examples of cutbacks, and asserted reductions may be just a psychological ploy by the overseas banks to get U.S. officials to pay off disputed loans with Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. (FDIC) funds.

Nonetheless, the stakes are immense, with total loan volume running into billions of dollars. The San Diego bank alone was involved in nearly $92 million in loans from foreign banks.

The foreign banks are agitated because when Crocker National Bank of San Francisco took over the San Diego bank it did not assume liability for loans made by the foreign banks to or through the San Diego institution to businesses associated with financier C. Arnholt Smith. The FDIC receiver retained these loans, which have been labeled questionable.

The issue apparently involves whether the foreign loans were made to the San Diego bank itself, as the foreign banks claim, or just through it, in which case the FDIC insurance would not be applicable.

British banks intend to press their case for repayment on Friday in a meeting in Washington with James E. Smith, Comptroller of the Currency; Frank Wille, chairman of the FDIC, and Jeffrey E. Bucker and George W. Mitchell, governors of the Federal Reserve Board.

Pending some substantive development on their appeal, the foreign banks have evidently decided that banking caution dictates that they take a second look at their U.S. contacts. There is not much likelihood that the biggest U.S. banks would be *frozen out, but smaller* U.S. institutions could start feeling the pinch of a loan curtailment.

National Westminster Bank Ltd., one of the British banks involved, said it was "reviewing" a reduction in loans to U.S. banks. A final decision will be made "in a couple of days," a spokesman said, but he declined to give further details.

At a major international bank headquartered here, an official stated: "We've been discussing curtailing our lines of credit" to smaller U.S. banks.

One source said another international bank has already acted to cut back its loans to U.S. banks.

Indonesia Said to Be Capable Of Doubling Its Oil Production

By Gene Smith

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (NYT).—Indonesia has the potential to double its present daily oil production of 1.3 million barrels "in the next few years," the head of the state-owned oil enterprise Pertamina said here yesterday.

Lt. Gen. Ibnu Sutowo, president-director of Pertamina, said "about $800 million" would be spent in 1974 on exploration and development of the country's oil reserves.

Gen. Sutowo made the estimate at a news conference yesterday afternoon on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the establishment of Pertamina's office here.

Replying to a question, Gen. Sutowo said he hoped Indonesia would be producing 1.5 million barrels of oil a day by the end of this year. He added that production has "nearly tripled" under Pertamina's management since 1966.

He said that about 40 percent of total production was going to foreign oil companies—"almost all of them U.S. companies"—and that much of the increased production could come to this country "if the oil companies so desire."

In his prepared text, the executive said he had read many analyses of the present energy crisis in this country, "but rarely if ever do they speak of Indonesia." He charged that his country, the eighth-largest oil exporting nation in the world, is "largely overlooked (and) largely forgotten" even though its crude oil is of particularly low sulfur content, and thus contains less polluting effect.

"Indonesia's capacity to more than double its production and exports of petroleum in the next several years, and its capacity to send you and other countries (liquefied natural gas), and its capacity to supply your petrochemical producers and consumers with critically short products, are all largely ignored," he said.

"For reasons I cannot comprehend, almost no one in all these studies, speeches and reports ever thinks of Indonesia."

Asked about pricing of oil, Gen. Sutowo said he did not expect any increases for Indonesian output on Dec. 1 as has been announced by Arabian producers. As to next year, he said, prices "would depend on market conditions."

Burns Rejects Responsibility For Inflation

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (NYT).—Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, said yesterday that the severe inflation of 1937 "cannot responsibly be attributed" to excessive growth of the nation's money supply "or to public policies more generally."

In a lengthy letter to Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., Mr. Burns also said that a sharp variation up or down in the rate of growth of the money supply "over a period of up to six months or so has a negligible influence on the course of the economy—provided it is subsequently offset."

Mr. Burns wrote that "short-run variations in the rate of change in the money supply may not at all reflect Federal Reserve policy and they do not justify the attention they often receive from financial analysts."

In general, Mr. Burns defended *monetary policy over the* last two years in the face of fairly widespread criticism among private economists.

"In retrospect, it may well be that monetary policy should have been a little less expansive in 1972," he wrote. "But a markedly more restrictive policy would have led to a still sharper rise in interest rates and risked a premature ending of the business expansion, without limiting to any significant degree this year's upsurge of the price level."

He attributed this inflation mainly to "powerful special factors" such as crop failures, shortages of a number of basic materials, the sharp increase in price of energy products and the devaluations of the dollar.

Mr. Burns firmly rejected the proposal of the monetarist school of economics that Fed policy should limit itself to achieving a steady and moderate growth of the money supply.

U.S. Said to Plan End Of Wage-Price Curbs

By Harry Bernstein

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 7.—High officials in the administration have decided that wage and price controls should be dismantled early next year, sources said.

They do not plan to ask Congress to extend the present Economic Stabilization Act which expires April 30. Administration thinking was to end Phase-4 economic controls some time after the first of the year, but well before April 30.

There will be a continuation of gradual decontrols on an industry-by-industry basis between now and the termination date in hope that there will not be a rush by industries to simultaneously raise prices when controls do end.

Administration economists were conferring with congressional leaders and business and labor officials trying to come up with an acceptable substitute for Phase-4.

But there was no consensus yet, and the proposals under consideration include:

- Elimination of all controls.
- Creation of a monitoring board, perhaps by Congress or by executive order, to keep track of wage and price increases. The board would use both public and private pressures to restrain excessive increases. It would also coordinate government policies and purchases to increase the supply of goods as a means of holding down prices, especially in agriculture.
- Creation of a wage-price review board, which would conduct public hearings at which unions and management would be required to justify wage or price increases.
- Controls on a few key, pattern-setting industries.

The current Phase-4 wage-price controls which went into effect fully last Aug. 12 have been bitterly attacked by both management and labor leaders.

More significant, probably, than the criticism was the fact that even with control, prices were continuing to rise rapidly. They have gone up 7.4 percent in the 12-month period *ending in* September, which was far above the administration's goal of holding inflation down to less than 3 percent.

The Cost of Living Council director, John T. Dunlop, said last week that the decision to impose controls in the first place was not an "economic decision." He said controls came from a combination of factors including public pressure on government to "do something" about rising prices.

© Los Angeles Times.

U.S. Wholesale Prices Drop By 0.3 Percent During Month

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (WP).—Farm and wholesale food prices continued to fall last month, and the government's wholesale price index declined 0.3 percent as a result, the Labor Department said today.

The overall decline was the third in the last four months, and the President's economists were plainly pleased.

But wholesale prices in October were still 16.3 percent higher than a year ago. And the welcome fall in farm and food prices masked a resurgence last month in wholesale prices in the rest of the economy.

These industrial commodities prices, as the department calls them, rose a seasonally-adjusted 1.1 percent in October. The increase was due in part to the looming national oil shortage—a third of the rise stemmed from higher fuel prices.

The resurgence was also a kind of delayed reaction to the lifting in mid-August of the across-the-board price freeze. The administration took comfort from the fact that these prices would have risen even more had it not been for the controls that replaced the freeze.

The controls, noted Herbert Stein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, "permitted the pass-through of costs which had been incurred earlier but not reflected in prices because of the freeze."

The controls also slowed down this "pass-through," however. For example, Mr. Stein said, they "prevented passenger car prices from rising as much as they usually do in October."

Industrial prices are less volatile than those in the farm-food sector, and economists look on them as better barometers of inflation. They rose only 3.6 percent in all of 1972. In the first half of this year they were rising at a rate of more than 1 percent a month or 12 percent a year. They were checked by the freeze, but now seem to have picked up speed again, being 9.1 percent higher last month than in October of 1972.

Farm and wholesale food prices fell a seasonally-adjusted 3.3 percent in October, after receding 5.2 percent in September. Those two fall-offs, however, came after a one-month rise of 19.3 percent in August, the month the food price freeze was lifted.

Eurco Is Worth...

Nov. 7, 1973

The Eurco, the currency cocktail of the nine EEC monies, is made up of 28.9 percent deutsche marks, 22.3 percent French francs, 14.6 percent pounds sterling, 9.9 percent lire, 10.1 percent guilders, 9.5 percent Belgian francs, 2.7 percent krone, 1 percent Luxembourg francs and 1 percent Irish pounds. As calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the Eurco was today worth:

DM	3.23414	Belgian Fr.	47.28761
French Fr.	5.49758	Krone	7.35785
£	0.51242	Irish £.....	0.51242
Lire	757.47254	Lux. Fr....	47.2376
Guilders ..	3.27321	U.S. $	1.23935

Stock Rally Pushes Dow Index Ahead 7

Turnaround Seen Due To Technical Factors

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (NYT).—The stock market ended seven consecutive sessions of losses today by scoring a modest advance in moderate trading.

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange opened higher and moved gradually upward until about 1 p.m., when many securities began to ease on profit-taking.

At the close, the Dow Jones industrial average was ahead 7 points at 920.06. Advances outnumbered declines by 797 to 616. The exchange's index reflected the better performance and rose 0.39 to 56.74.

Analysts termed today's upswing a technical rally but noted the recovery lacked conviction as volume remained low.

Turnover on the Big Board inched ahead to 16.57 million shares from 16.43 million yesterday.

They also expressed some doubts about how long the recovery would last and added that the factors that have been depressing prices recently, such as investors' concern over Watergate, the energy crisis and inflation, were still major depressants.

Helping to fuel today's recovery was the news that wholesale prices in October dropped and the statement by John T. Dunlop, director of the Cost of Living Council, that additional sectors of the economy will be released from price controls this month.

Analysts also pointed out that *Wall Street was anticipating* a constructive speech from President Nixon tonight on steps to be taken against the energy crisis.

Oil stocks continued to spurt. Standard Oil of Ohio, a big loser yesterday, gained 1 to 157, Getty Oil 2 1/2 to 156 1/2, Superior Oil 4 1/2 to 290 and Standard Oil of California 1 3/4 to 67 1/4.

Mountain Fuel Supply soared 6 1/4 to 101 3/4. The company said a wildcat Wyoming well is blowing out of control with an estimated flow rate of 10 to 20 million cubic feet of gas a day.

Company Reports

General Host

Third Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions).	207.9	168.5
Profits (millions)...	1.02	0.74
Per Share	0.47	0.34
40 Wks		
Revenue (millions)	482.2	407.8
Profits (millions)...	1.83	0.42
Per Share	0.84	0.20

Pet

Second Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions).	217.7	188.8
Profits (millions)...	3.73	5.44
Per Share	0.51	0.79
Six Months		
Revenue (millions).	403.1	364.3
Profits (millions)...	8.16	9.51
Per Share	1.13	1.36

Weekly net asset value
on November 5, 1973
Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
U.S. $37.75
Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. $27.55
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

In the
BALEARIC ISLANDS
for investment, outright purchase or possible joint venture, the following R.E. sites:
—8,000 m2, low density site for 90 distinct Moorish-style apartments to be built on natural terraces in the cliffs of a verdant hill overlooking the sea. Vehicles prohibited in center of site, with occupants using original civil war tunnels and illuminated garden paths to reach flats from roadside parking facilities. Buildings, all with sea views no more than three stories high, are designed around unique cabaret and restaurant to be constructed within 138 m2 prehistoric cave dwelling with 275 m2 exterior terrace, on top of which will be a 20-meter swimming pool built to existing contours of cliff and surrounded by green zone.
—45,400 m2 site for 175,000 m3 building volume to construct a complete typical Spanish pueblo, including commercial and residential space. Located on top of plateau overlooking the sea, the design calls for the creation of the narrow streets, plazas, building styles and other traits of Spanish heritage that have made these seaside villages internationally renowned.
All infrastructure available; gov't. approved and ready for construction. Financing and full development program arranged if required. 3 kms. of beaches; marina facilities and complete amenities as part of large, connecting tourist complex. High D.C.F. return on investment possible.
For further information contact:
Richard T. Manning,
Calle Doctor Orfila 16, 1°,
Mahon, Minorca, Spain. Tel.: 35 26 15. Telex: 22662 Laing E.

thf
Trust Houses Forte Limited
has acquired approximately 79%
of the outstanding Common Stock of
TraveLodge International, Inc.
The undersigned acted as Dealer Manager
of the recent tender offer by
Trust Houses Forte Limited.
EF Hutton
E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.
Principal cities in the United States,
Geneva, Athens, Hamburg, London,
Lugano, Paris and Zurich

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INTERNATIONAL WESTMINSTER BANK LTD., AFFILIATE TO NATIONAL WESTMINSTER BANK, LONDON.
DRESDNER BANK, FRANKFURT a.M.
HILL, SAMUEL & CO. LTD. LONDON.
BANQUE WORMS, PARIS.
BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE, PARIS.
INDUBAN
YOUR MERCHANT BANK IN SPAIN
MADRID—BARCELONA—BILBAO—S.SEBASTIAN

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued From Page 8)

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
20⅛	7⅞	Incxco Oil	29	209	14⅛	13½	13½+	¼
87⅞	51	IngerR 2.16	17	152	83	82⅝	82⅞—	¼
52¼	36	IngR pf2.35		11	50¼	49¼	49½+	½
50⅛	37⅝	InldCnt 1.61	10	29	25¼	44	44 —	1
31¼	26	InlandStl 2a	6	275	30⅛	29¼	27⅞—	⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Inmont .33	5	45	7⅜	7	7⅛+	⅛
15	8¼	Insilco .70	6	13	9¼	9⅛	9¼+	¼
23¼	14⅞	Insc pfA1.25		7	16¾	16	16	
57½	34⅞	InspirCop 2	9	9	41¾	41	41 —	1
12	7⅞	Integon .24	9	6	9⅛	9¼	9¼—	⅛
54	32⅝	Interco 1.25	8	17	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝—	⅜
29	22⅛	Intrlkln 1.80	6	18	22½	22¼	22¼+	⅛
340	245	ISM 4.48	27	244	277½	275½	276¾+	¼
103¼	83	IntFlaF .44r	57	103	85½	84½	84½—	¾
39	26	IntHar 1.40a	7	262	31⅝	31¼	31¼+	¼
16½	11	InHold 1.47e		10	12¼	12¼	12¼+	⅛
4⅞	1½	Int Indust		22	1¼	1⅜	1⅝	
14⅛	2⅞	IntIndA pf		15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅜
40¼	20¼	IntMiner .52	14	395	34⅛	33	33 +	⅛
12½	8½	Int Mng	10	35	11¾	11⅜	11⅜—	⅛
34½	22⅛	IntMtlf 1.25	8	73	27¼	25⅞	25⅞—	⅜
37⅞	27	InNick 1.20a	15	166	36⅝	36¼	36½	
57	33	IntPap 1.50a	15	513	50½	49	50⅛+	¼
63	60	IntPap pf 4		z10	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	
12½	4½	IntRecf .10e	12	35	9¼	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
40⅞	29½	Int T&T 1.40	8	512	33⅞	32½	33⅞+	1⅜
109	58	IntTT pfH4		1	61½	61½	64½ —	½
103	56½	ITT pf4.50		26	63	62½	63 +	1
101½	54	IntTT pfJ4		2	59	59	59 —	¼
100	52½	IntTT pfK4		59	58¼	55½	58 +	2½
74	36¾	ITT pfN2.25		132	41	39½	40¾+	1½
98¼	60⅞	IntTT pfO5		9	63¼	61¼	63¼+	¼
20½	14	Intrpce 1.10	7	44	17¼	17	17¼+	¼
25⅞	12⅛	IntrpbGp .80	4	1	14½	14½	14½+	¼
14	5	Intrst Brds		11	7⅛	6⅞	7 —	⅛
19⅛	16	IntrsPw 1.32	9	9	16⅛	15½	15⅝+	⅛
7¼	1¼	Interst Strs		81	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
11⅛	5⅛	IntrsUn .06e	4	172	5¼	4⅞	5¼—	⅛
35¼	19	Iowa Beef	5	9	24¼	23½	24¼+	⅝
18½	15⅞	Iowa El 1.30	7	3	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
26¼	17¼	IowaIlG 1.44	7	25	17⅝	17¼	17⅝—	⅛
24¼	23¼	IowaPL 1.68	7	10	22¼	21¾	22⅛+	⅛
21⅞	13	IwaPSv 1.48	10	11	18½	18½	18½	
6¼	3¼	IpcoHsp .15t	13	32	5⅛	5½	5½—	¼
37⅛	13¼	ITE Imp .60	9	73	23	22	22⅛—	⅛
53½	22	Itek Corp	13	111	25⅞	25⅛	25⅝+	⅛
28⅞	21½	IU Int .75	10	462	24	20⅛	24 +	⅞
45⅝	34½	IU Int pf1.25		1	37¼	37¼	37¼+	¼

J - K

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
26	8½	JamesF .52	9	55	11	10½	10⅞—	⅛
23½	14	Jantzen .60b	6	43	14½	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
16⅞	13¼	Japan 1.74e		86	12⅞	12¼	12½—	½
		Jpn Int 1.74e		1	9½	9⅛	9⅝	
40⅞	27	JeffPilot .52	16	197	36¼	35⅝	35⅞—	⅜
114¼	103	JerCe pf9.36		z80	107	107	107	
103	93	JerCe pf8.12		z10	97	97	97	
55⅛	27½	Jewel C 1.66	10	38	41⅞	41⅝	41⅞—	⅛
31⅞	7⅞	Jewelcor	10	103	13¼	12⅞	12⅞+	⅜
39	16¼	JimWalt .66	6	46	18½	18⅛	18⅛ —	⅛
39½	22	JimW pf1.60		5	24¼	24½	24½	
20½	18⅞	JHanSe .81e		25	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	¼
27¼	22¼	JHanI 1.95e		15	24	23½	23½—	¼
33	18½	JhnMan 1.20	8	1¼	21½	21	21¼	
131¼	108	JohnJhn .50	49	75	122½	120	122¼+	2¼
37⅞	18¼	Johns Sv .80	8	31	21¼	20¼	21⅛+	⅜
65¼	26½	Jhn Svcpl 2		1	39	39	39	
61½	27½	JonLog .80	8	5	30¼	30¼	30¼+	¼
27¼	15½	JonLau 1.60	6	10	20⅛	19¾	20 +	¼
61	56	JonLau pf 5		z10	60	60	60	
35	22⅞	Jorgen 1.30b	6	3	26¾	26¼	26¾+	⅜
31¼	14¼	Joslens .80	9	29	20	17½	19½—	¼
47¼	22¼	JoyMfg 1.40	19	49	42½	42	42	
29½	13	KaisAlm .53	13	41	22⅛	21¼	22¼+	⅝
65½	54	Kai 57pf4.75		2	60	60	60	—¼
66	53	Kai 59pf4.75		1	62	62	62	
67	53½	Kai 66pf4.75		3	60	58¼	58¼—	2
12¼	6⅞	KaisCem .50	6	19	9⅝	9½	9⅝—	⅛
20¼	10⅛	KaneMill .10	5	46	18½	17⅞	18¼+	½
37⅞	27	KCIyPL 2.20	9	25	27⅞	27½	27½—	⅛
42	21¼	KCSou Ind 2	7	48	22	20¾	22 +	¼
21¼	19¼	KanGEl 1.52	8	6	20	19⅞	20 +	⅛
18⅛	13⅛	KanNeb 1.12	10	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	¼
30	20½	KanPLt 1.48	8	14	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	
8¼	4⅛	Katy Ind	6	14	6⅛	6	6 +	⅛
26⅞	17	Kty pfB 1.46		9	18⅞	18⅛	18¼—	⅛
45⅞	14½	KaufBrd .16	12	191	18⅞	17¼	18¾+	1⅛
39	20	Kauf pf1.50		21	20	20	20	
14¼	7⅜	KawcBrl .20	10	17	12⅝	12	12 +	⅛
19⅛	10¼	KayserR .60	5	3	12⅛	12	12⅛+	⅛
33⅝	15⅛	Keebler .70	22	29	21	19⅞	21 +	1¼
9⅛	3½	KeeneCp .10	5	10	4¼	4⅛	4¼+	⅛
19⅞	9¼	Keller .45	4	16	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
17⅛	13	Kellogg .54	16	97	14⅞	14½	14⅝—	⅛
35¼	21¼	Kennmt 1.20	7	23	32	31¼	32 +	1
38¼	23	Kennecott 2	8	936	36¼	34½	36⅝+	2
26⅞	21½	KyUtil 1.74	7	128	22⅞	21⅞	22 —	⅜
87¼	52⅞	KerrMG .50	34	198	81¼	80¼	80¼	
165	155	KerM pf4.50		8	159½	157	158 —	3¼
20⅞	13	KeyCo .45e	5	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
29⅛	15½	Kidde .60a	5	35	19½	18⅞	19½	+⅜
41¼	37	Kid pf A2.20		1	41	41	41 —	2
50⅞	35⅛	KimbCl 1.44	13	99	42⅝	41⅞	42¼+	⅝
13¼	6½	KingDSt .30	9	63	10	9⅝	9⅞	
40⅞	14½	KirschCo .72	7	32	15⅝	15½	15½—	⅛
42	27½	KLM Airlin		17	29⅝	29	29⅝—	⅛
57¼	31	KnightN .32	19	29	38	37⅝	38 +	⅜
22⅛	12	Koehrng .60	6	92	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛+	½
41	32	Koeh pf 2.75		5	38	38	38	
44⅞	31	Koppers 1.88	7	29	42	40	40 —	½
53⅞	40	Kraftco 1.77	11	73	42⅝	42	42¼	
81⅛	31	KresgeS .20	33	507	37½	36	36¼—	⅜
27⅛	15¼	Kroehlr .80a	6	2	16¼	16	16 —	¼
24⅞	15	Kroger 1.30	11	102	19⅝	19	19⅝+	⅛
18	10½	Kysor .68a	5	4	11⅜	10⅞	11⅛+	½

L

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
22½	19	LacGas 1.30	7	14	19⅝	19	19 —	¼
16⅝	12½	Lams Sess 1	6	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
33	16⅞	LaneBry .72	7	18	16⅝	16	16 —	¾
32½	20	Larwn 2.70e	8	5	23	22⅝	22⅝—	⅜
9⅞	6¼	Latrobe Stl	10	16	7½	7⅜	7½+	⅛
9⅞	5¼	LearSieg .28	6	74	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	¼
35	25	LearS pf2.25		10	27¼	27	27¼	
19½	8¼	Leasco .40	4	44	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝+	⅛
33⅞	20	Leas pfC2.80		6	22	21⅞	21⅞	
34	22½	Leasc pf2 20		3	25	25	25	
48¼	30	Leasew .60b	16	6	37	37	37 —	¾
22¼	10	LeedsN .50	19	14	18½	17⅝	18	
19	11½	Leesona .50	7	5	16⅞	16	16¼+	¼
19⅞	11½	LehPCt .80a	6	14	18⅝	17⅞	18⅝+	¾
2⅛	1½	LehVal Ind		33	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
18	14⅛	Lehmn 1.57e		88	15	14⅞	15	
23	7	Lennar Crp	3	15	7	7	7	
45	27½	Lenox .60b	14	187	30½	30	30½	
14⅞	8¼	LevFd Cap		7	9⅝	9⅛	9½—	⅛
49⅛	18½	LeviStrs .48	9	190	22⅛	20¼	21⅝+	1¼
27¼	5¼	Levitz Furn	8	5431	5⅞	5½	5⅝+	⅛
8½	3¼	LFE Cp	27	18	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
42⅞	29⅞	LOF 2.20a	6	87	39	32⅝	32⅞	
81	67⅞	LOF pf4.75		6	67⅛	67	67 —	1¼
6¼	4¼	LibbMcNL	16	19	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
25⅞	15⅞	LibrtyCp .38	7	10	17	16⅞	16⅞—	¼
16	13	LibyL pf1.25		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
45⅛	22½	LiggMy 2.50	9	58	36⅝	36	36⅝—	⅛
167	98	LiggM pf 7		z40	105	105	105	
92⅞	72½	LillyEli .88	37	89	83	81¾	81⅝+	¾
48¼	23⅝	LincNt 1.08a	16	71	42⅝	41⅝	42⅞+	1
97¼	61¼	LincNt pf 3		9	86¾	85⅞	86 +	¾
6½	3	Lionel Corp	16	17	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
13½	4⅛	Litton .23t	9	121	9⅝	9⅛	9⅜—	⅛
16¼	8¼	Litton pfc pf		14	12	11½	11⅝—	⅜
41	22	Littn cv pf 3		2	35	35	35 +	¾
22½	17½	Litton pfB 2		3	20	20	20 —	½
9½	5¼	Lockhd Airc	8	104	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	¼
48	22⅞	Loews 1.16a	6	51	24⅝	23⅞	24⅝+	⅝

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
23⅞	8⅛	LomaFin .30	10	34	13⅞	12½	12½—	
52¼	35	LomM 3.80e	10	20	41⅞	41¼	41⅝+	⅜
21⅛	10⅛	Londontwn	6	51	19⅛	18⅛	18½+	¼
25⅞	14⅞	LoneStInd 1	8	99	22¼	21½	21⅞—	⅜
45½	23¼	LoneSG 1.45	9	50	27⅛	25½	27 +	¾
22¼	17½	LngIsLt 1.46	6	66	19	18⅝	18¾+	¼
85¼	61½	LongDrg .55	47	5	75½	75½	75½	
5¼	2⅛	Loral Corp	811	6	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
53	32	LaLandEx 1	26	188	47⅝	47½	47⅝—	⅛
43⅞	21¼	LaPacif .22	9	160	42⅝	41⅝	43⅛+	1½
34¼	24½	LousGE 1.40	9	6	25	24⅞	25	
24½	14½	Lowenstn .90	6	19	17⅝	17½	17½—	⅛
13½	7¼	LTV Corp	3	133	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
15¼	6⅛	LTV Co AA		1	14	14	14 —	⅛
53	29⅝	LTVCp pf 5		6	41½	40½	40½—	
51½	33¼	Lubrizl .42a	26	83	45½	44⅞	45 +	⅛
26⅞	9⅞	LuckyStr .54	14	83	14¼	13⅞	14	
20¼	12	Ludlow 1.08	8	31	12½	12	12¼+	⅛
32	19¼	LukensStl 1	9	81	26	25⅝	25¾+	⅛
7½	3⅝	LVO Corp	15	45	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
11⅝	5¼	Lykes Yngst		127	6¼	5⅞	6 +	⅛
32	17	Lyke pf3.75k		65	21½	20⅞	21⅝+	¾
16⅝	6⅝	LynchCSy .40	17	18	9⅛	9⅝	9⅝	

M

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
15½	9⅞	MacAnF .60	4	10	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞+	⅜
4½	3	MacDonal	6	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
12⅞	5⅝	Macke .30a	5	14	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞+	⅛
12½	5½	Macmil .15e	5	33	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
47⅝	21¼	Macy 1.10	7	89	24⅝	23¼	24¼	
61	55¼	Macy pf 4.25		z50	58	56	58 —	½
13⅝	9	MadF 1.55e		53	10⅝	9⅞	10⅛+	⅛
9	5⅛	MadSq Gar	67	22	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝+	⅛
2⅝	5⅛	MagicCt .32	7	107	7	6⅝	6⅞—	⅛
29⅝	8⅝	Magnvox .60	18	203	9¼	9	9 —	⅛
32	16¼	Mallory 1	10	10	24¼	24½	24¼—	⅛
17⅝	8⅛	ManInd .56b	4	30	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
31	14	Manowr .40	8	4	19⅞	19½	19¼—	⅛
43⅞	28½	MfrHan 1.56	11	247	39	38	38⅞+	⅜
43⅝	22½	MAPCO .54	823	314	40⅞	39⅞	40 +	½
33⅞	9⅛	Marathn Mf		73	10⅞	10½	10⅝—	⅛
48⅞	26½	MaratO 1.60	13	251	47¼	46¼	47 +	⅛
79⅝	17¼	Marcor .90	8	106	22⅝	22¼	22⅝+	⅛
59⅝	37¼	Marcr pf A2		3	45½	45	45 —	1¼
59½	30⅞	Maremt .20r	813	531	45	43⅝	44¼+	⅝
32¼	22⅛	MarMid 1.80	7	69	25	24½	25 +	½
49¼	27¼	MarionL .28	29	104	35½	35	35¼+	¼
51½	39½	Marlen 1.30	19	56	42¼	41¼	41¼—	2
57¼	29⅛	Marley .50	20	26	43½	43	43	
11¼	6¼	Marqile .07e	6	9	10	9¾	9¾	
41	22½	Marriot .871	31	566	24⅝	23	23¼—	½
37¼	21½	MarsFd 1.24	9	35	24	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
19½	15⅛	MarinM 1.15	6	51	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
11¼	6¼	MartMAl .40	65	5	9½	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
36⅞	14⅝	MrldCup .50	9	39	21	20¼	22½+	1½
63	41	MascoCo .28	34	144	58	55	57¼+	1½
37½	21¼	Masonite .50	17	18	35¼	35	35	
27⅞	16⅝	MassyF .50e	6	364	23⅝	23	23 —	⅜
28⅞	16⅛	MasMt 1.96e	9	47	18⅛	18⅝	18⅞—	⅛
22¼	17½	MasCr 1.44e		42	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
14⅛	12⅛	MasInc .72e		16	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
35⅞	22	MatsuE .54r	7	103	23	23	23 —	⅛
14⅝	4	Mattel .02p		111	4⅛	4⅛	4½—	⅛
52⅞	26	MayDSt 1.60	8	70	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞—	⅛
35⅞	20	MayerOs .65	13	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
12⅞	6¼	MaysJW .50	6	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	¼
43⅛	25	Maytag 1.30	13	24	31¼	31	31	
34¼	18½	MCA Inc .64	8	15	25¼	24⅞	25¼+	½
24	13¼	McCord .97	5	24	15½	15	15 —	½
30¼	15½	McCror 1.30	3	12	17	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
104⅞	50	McDermot 1	36	177	94½	92	92 —	2
76⅞	52⅛	McDonalds	53	599	67½	65¼	65⅞—	⅛
29	17⅝	McDonD .40	5	917	18⅛	17¼	16 —	⅛
40¼	24⅛	McGEd 1.50	10	21	25⅝	25¼	25⅛+	⅛
16⅞	7½	McGrwH .46	8	127	8⅛	8½	8¼+	¼
28¼	16⅛	M GH pf1.20		1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
5⅛	2⅞	McGrg Don	8	14	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
69	45	McIntyre	143	z400	64½	63	64½	
41⅛	15¾	McKee 1	15	8	34	33⅝	33⅞+	1⅛
56⅝	33¼	McLean .72	12	9	46	45⅝	46	
24⅝	14⅛	McLout 1.60	5	36	21½	20¼	20¼	
15⅛	11	McNeil .75	6	5	13	12¼	12¼—	¼
29½	13⅛	MeadCp .80	8	409	19⅝	18½	18¼+	½
44	34½	Mea pfA2.80		3	42	41	42 +	½
38	19¼	Medusa 1.40	8	62	29½	28½	29½+	¼
4	2⅛	MEI Cp	7	1	2⅝	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
34	18⅝	Melv Sh .46	14	39	19⅛	18⅛	18¼+	⅝
17½	7	Menasc .32t	5	28	8	7¾	7⅞+	⅛
80	53½	MercStr .80	18	10	65	64	65 —	⅝
101½	76¼	Merck 1.18	37	200	86½	85⅞	86½+	½
20½	11⅝	Meredith .70	6	10	11½	11½	11⅛—	⅝
32¾	12⅝	MerrLyn .56	15	199	17⅝	16¾	17	
84⅛	57½	MesaPet .10	22	19	77½	77¼	77½—	½
18	8⅝	MesabiTr 1e	9	113	9	8¾	9	
19⅞	11⅛	MestaM .40e	16	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
24	13⅝	MGM	17	5	16⅞	16¾	16¾	
32¾	9⅞	Metrom .50b	5	49	10¼	10	10¼+	¼
98⅞	44	MGIC In .10	24	349	46⅝	44⅞	46⅛+	⅝
20⅛	13⅝	MichGs 1.04	11	13	16¼	16	16¼	
16⅝	13½	MichTube 1	7	3	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
17⅞	10⅞	Microdot .44	5	18	23⅛	12⅛	12¼—	⅛
33¾	18½	Microwave	12	11	22¼	22	22¼+	½
19½	15⅞	MidConTel 1	10	11	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛+	½
27½	18⅝	MidSUt 1.20	9	3073	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛—	¼
18⅞	13¼	MidlM 1.74e	8	88	13⅞	14	14⅛	
16⅝	11	Midl Ros .80	6	28	13¼	12⅝	13¼+	⅝
60	38¼	MilesLb 1.28	12	19	40⅛	39⅞	39⅞+	⅛
31	11⅝	MillBrd .36a	12	30	13½	12½	13½+	½
91⅝	76¼	MinMM 1.10	33	200	86	84⅛	84⅞—	1⅛
22½	18	MinnPL 1.46	8	9	18¾	18⅛	18⅝+	⅛
20	12⅞	MirroAl .96	8	6	13½	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
30⅞	14⅝	MissnEq .24	15	11	23¼	23	23 —	⅛
20⅝	14⅝	MissRivr .96	11	28	18½	18⅛	18⅝+	⅛
83	70	MoPac A 5	4	3	77¼	77¼	77¼+	¼
29⅝	20½	MPCem 1.60	7	9	25⅛	25	25 —	⅛
17⅞	13⅝	MoPSv .84b	8	18	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	
75½	54⅝	MobilO 2.80	8	385	58	56½	57⅝+	1⅛
18⅝	7	MobHom .20	6	39	7⅝	7½	7⅝—	⅛
30⅛	17⅝	Mohas 1.26	7	22	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛+	⅛
13⅝	3⅛	Mohk Data		55	4⅛	4	4⅛—	⅛
23⅞	14¼	Mohk Rub 1	4	12	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
26⅞	11⅝	Molybden	10	90	21¼	20	20⅞+	⅝
36½	26⅝	Molyb pf2.50		1	33	33	33 —	¼
19⅝	11½	Monarch .6	17	1	17½	17½	17½—	⅛
12¾	4⅝	Monarm Ind	5	28	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
34¼	16	MonrEq .44	11	415	21⅝	20	20 —	1½
75¾	47⅝	Monsanto 2	9	848	60⅞	58⅞	60⅛+	1⅞
42	28⅝	MontDUt 2	9	17	30	29⅞	29⅞—	⅛
36	28	MonPw 1.80	11	265	33⅛	32⅞	33⅛+	⅝
24⅛	20⅝	MontSt .99e		50	22	21⅞	21¾+	¼
14¾	10	Mony 1.01e	10	65	10½	10⅛	10½	
18⅞	10½	MooreMcC	4	42	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛—	¼
73⅞	47	Morgan 1.46	17	322	69½	67⅞	68	
26⅞	14⅝	MorrKn .68e	7	58	22¼	21⅞	22 +	1⅛
39⅛	10	MorseEl Pd	4	113	9⅞	9⅞	9⅛—	⅛
13⅞	7	MorseSh .75	5	24	7	6⅞	7	
23	12½	MtgTr 1.82e	6	113	12¼	11½	11½—	1⅛
33⅝	13⅞	MorNor .88	11	281	22½	21¼	22½+	1
68⅞	41¼	Motorola .50	40	315	59⅞	57⅞	58¼+	1½
101⅞	57¾	MtFuel 1.92	28	536	104	95⅞	101¾+	6¼
23½	20	MtStTel 1.52	9	27	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞	
26½	16⅝	MSL Ind	5	16	23½	23	23⅛—	⅜
14⅝	6⅝	Munford .28	5	42	7¼	7	7¼+	¼
9	5⅝	Munfd pf1.40		10	6⅝	6	6⅛+	⅛
33⅝	17¼	Munsng 1.08	6	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	
24⅝	16	MurphC 1.20	7	13	16⅝	16¼	16¼—	⅜
96	47⅝	MurpOil .64	10	52	78½	75	75 —	3½
38¼	22¼	MurrOh .60a	10	42	29	26⅞	28⅞+	2¼
18⅝	15¾	MutlO 1.32e		24	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
19⅝	10⅝	MyersL .80	11	31	15	14⅞	14⅞+	⅜

N

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
61	38⅝	Nabisco 2.36	12	62	43¾	42	42¼—	1¾
47⅝	25	NalcoCh .43	31	27	37¼	37⅛	37¼—	⅜
27⅝	12¼	NarcoSci .40	9	13	12¼	12	12⅛+	⅛
57⅝	42	NashuaC .52	19	14	48¼	48	48 —	1
35⅝	13	NatAirl .30e	7	71	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	
21⅞	12⅞	N Avia 1.35e		21	14⅞	14	14⅛+	⅜
17½	9¼	Nal Can .45	5	104	10	9⅞	9⅞	
35¼	20½	N Can pf1.50		1	22	22	22	
46¼	26⅞	N CashR .40		487	42	40⅞	41½+	⅝
102	78¼	N Chem .40	50	11	96⅞	96¼	96⅞+	¼
17⅞	13⅛	NatCityL .90	5	10	14⅛	14½	14½—	¼
49½	43⅛	NatDel 2.36	6	6	44⅝	44	44 —	⅝
17½	13	NalDistil .90	10	19	16	15⅝	15⅞+	⅛
38¼	34⅝	NDst pf 2.25		5	34¾	34¼	34¾+	⅜
29½	22½	NalFuel 1.90	6	39	22⅞	22½	22⅞+	⅜
35⅛	25	Nat Genl .50	4	29	26	26½	26 +	1⅛
17½	12⅞	NalGyp 1.05	6	77	13¼	13⅛	13¼+	⅛
12	3	NHome .15p		71	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4½	2½	NalInd .10e	8	28	3⅛	3	3⅛	
14½	10⅝	NlInd pf1.25		3	11⅝	11½	11⅝+	⅛
34¼	28⅝	N Pres 1.10a	5	8	32	31½	31½—	½
108⅝	23	N Semicndr	41	908	79	72	72⅞—	4⅜
28½	11⅝	N Svclnd .70	7	12	12	12	12	
35½	16¼	N Stand .75	17	16	23½	22⅝	22⅝—	1
65	51⅝	N Starch .66	25	5	65	65	65	
42½	33	Nt Steel 2.50	7	136	34½	33⅞	34¼+	¼
7⅞	4⅛	Nal Tea		27	4⅝	4⅛	4¼—	⅛
34⅞	14½	NalUnEl .90	3	40	15	14¾	15 +	⅛
71⅞	26¼	Natomas .25	97	651	68⅞	65¼	66 +	¼
16	10	Neptune .40	12	21	11⅛	11	11 —	⅛
43½	23⅝	NewPw 1.35	7	122	23¼	22⅝	22¼—	⅛
22½	19	NevP pf1.60		z200	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛—	½
26⅞	21⅝	NEngEl 1.78	8	38	22⅝	22	22¼—	⅜
39⅞	29⅞	N EngT 2.36	11	52	30¼	9⅞	30¼+	¼
13⅞	7	Newhall .30	116	14	10½	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
34⅛	1⅛	Newmt 1.40	10	84	32⅞	31⅝	32⅝+	⅞
108	82½	Nwmt pf4.50		4	102	100½	102 +	1½
33⅝	25⅞	NYSEG 2.20	8	92	26½	26	26½+	⅜
52¾	48½	NYSE pf3.75		z40	48½	48	48 —	1
18¼	14	NiaMP 1.14	9	111	14⅛	14⅛	14¼	
58¼	51½	NiaM pf 4.10		z10	52	52	52	
		NiagSh .18e		8	19½	19⅝	19⅝	
18	12⅞	NL Ind 1	7	133	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	
30⅝	21½	NLT Cp .36	10	200	22⅝	21¼	22⅛+	¼
72¼	55	NorfkWn 5	7	300	62⅞	60½	62⅝+	2¼
22¾	15	NorlinCp .80	4	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
50	19½	Norris 1.08	6	1	27	27	27	
39⅛	19¼	NoACoal .60	18	175	39⅞	33	33⅛+	⅛
35	23¼	NnAMt 2.51e	11	10	28¼	27⅞	27⅞	
34⅞	20¼	NoAmPhil 1	6	16	23¼	23⅛	23¼	
4⅞	3⅛	NoCAir .05e	5	119	3½	3¼	3¼—	¼
2⅛	1⅝	NoCeAir wt		17	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
16⅝	12⅝	NoestUt 1.02	9	735	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
11½	5	vlNoCen Ry		z10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
29¼	23⅞	NollGas 1.92	8	35	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞+	⅛
31¼	23⅞	NIIGs pf1.90		11	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
27½	18½	NIndPS 1.36	8	120	18⅝	18¼	18¼—	⅜
46¼	33⅞	NNGas 2.60	10	44	43¼	42⅛	43⅝+	⅞
110	99	NoNG pf8.48		z10	106	106	106	
90½	85½	NoNG pf5.80		z110	85	86	86 +	½
31½	24½	NoSIPw 1.84	7	78	24⅛	24½	24⅛—	⅛
52½	46	NSPw pf3.60		z70	45½	46⅛	46⅛	
7½	4½	Northgate	4	25	5⅛	5	5⅛	
26⅞	15	Northrop 1	8	11	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛—	¼
28	19	Nrthp pf1.45		3	20⅞	20½	20⅞+	⅛
35⅞	18	NwstAirl .45	12	312	22½	22	22¼+	¼
67½	52¼	NwtBnc 1.60	14	13	66	65¾	66	
21¼	18½	Nwst Ind .85	3	69	20⅞	20½	20½+	¼
16⅞	6⅞	Nwstlnd wt		19	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
98	64	Nwind pfA5		1	71½	71½	71½+	1⅛
98	67	Nwind pfC5		6	72	71¼	72 +	1½
75½	56	Nwtln pf4.20		4	60½	60	60½+	½
27¼	21⅛	NwMu 1.91e	12	28	24¼	23⅝	23¼—	⅜
34⅝	24	NwtStlW .80	7	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝—	¼
36	23¼	Norton 1.30	7	18	33	32¼	32¼—	½
42	21⅛	NorSim .25b	14	308	24⅛	23⅛	23⅞	
85¼	46	Nrt S pf1.60		21	51	49¾	50	
21⅞	14⅛	Nucor .10e	7	15	20	19⅝	19⅞	
20¾	12⅛	NVF 4.03t	2	28	16	15⅛	16 +	⅜

O

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
20½	10⅛	Oak Ind .32	6	5	14½	14	14 —	½
18⅛	12⅛	Oakite P .84	10	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
13½	7¼	Occid Pet	12	345	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞+	⅛
51⅞	42½	OccidPt pf 4		18	45½	45⅛	46⅛—	⅛
48	37⅛	OccP pf3.60		35	44½	43⅝	44⅛+	⅛
29⅛	22⅞	OccP pf2.16		3	26	26	25 —	½
18½	12½	OgdenCp .50	7	65	15	15⅛	15⅞+	⅝
31½	26⅛	Ogdn pf.87		3	29¼	29½	29⅞+	½
23⅛	19⅛	OhioEd 1.60	10	90	21⅞	21	21 —	⅛
		OhPw pf8.48		z860	102¼	102¼	102¼	
28½	21½	OklaGE 1.32	11	57	22	21¼	21⅞+	½
12½	11⅛	OkIGE pf.80		z450	11½	11¼	11¼	
25¼	18⅞	OklaNG 1.32	9	21	21⅛	20¾	21⅛+	⅜
19⅞	12⅝	OlinCorp .88	7	544	14½	13¼	14⅛	
12⅛	7½	Omark .36	5	19	9⅝	9	9⅛	
19⅝	12⅛	Onelda .76	6	3	15	14¾	14¼—	½
17⅞	14⅞	OrangR 1.20	10	77	15⅞	15¼	15¼—	½
47⅞	33	OlisElv 2.20	9	90	47¼	46½	46⅞—	1
45¼	28⅝	OutMar 1.20	7	44	32	31⅝	31⅝—	⅝
17⅝	10	OutletCo .65	5	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
39⅛	19	OvernitT .72	7	95	19⅛	19¼	19¼—	⅜
54¼	25½	OverSh .70a	16	70	44	42⅞	44 +	2⅛
55	37¼	OwenCn .88	17	175	54⅛	53⅛	54⅛	
43⅝	27½	OwenIll 1.48	9	174	41¼	40	40¼—	⅛
83¼	67	OwnIl pf4.75		5	71	71	71	
77½	73⅛	OwenIll pf 4		1	73⅞	73⅛	73⅞—	⅜
26	15⅞	Oxfrlnd .60b	4	93	19¼	19	19 —	½

P - Q

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
16⅛	13½	PacASh .57e		25	14¼	13⅞	14⅛+	⅛
32⅛	24⅝	PacGsE 1.78	8	195	25½	25⅛	25½+	½
26¼	20⅞	PacLtg 1.68	9	26	21½	20⅝	20⅞+	⅛
45½	23⅝	PacPetrl .30	19	65	34	32½	33⅝+	⅞
26½	21½	PacPw 1.60	10	51	25	24⅞	25 +	⅛
18⅞	15⅝	PacTT 1.20	9	67	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
90⅛	80	PacTT pf 6		z100	83⅛	82⅛	82⅛—	½
12	8	Pac Tin .60a	6	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
9½	4⅛	PaineWb .30		4	5	4⅞	5	
17⅛	12½	PaiW pf1.30		34	12⅞	12½	12⅞+	⅜
8⅞	4½	PalmBc .25	6	1	5	5	5 +	⅛
24⅛	4	Pamida Inc	10	99	6¼	5⅞	5⅞—	⅜
10⅞	5⅝	PanAm Air		255	6¼	6	6 —	⅛
45⅝	27	PanhEP 2	8	80	35	34½	34½	
32⅝	10⅝	Paprcft .60b	7	16	12⅞	12⅞	12¾	
19	12	Pargas .90	8	25	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
35⅝	19	ParHan 1.04	11	137	31⅞	31⅛	31⅝—	⅛
25¾	15⅝	ParPen .50a	11	10	23	22⅛	22¼—	⅝
22⅞	8⅞	Pasco Inc	18	122	20⅞	19¼	19⅝—	⅛
18⅞	11	Paylnw .27	9	215	13	12⅝	13 +	⅛
45⅞	19	PeabGa .04e	23	73	28	27½	27⅞—	⅜
3¼	1½	Penn Cent		64	2¼	2	2	
10⅛	5⅝	PennDx .20b	6	15	6½	6½	6½—	⅛
8¼	3¼	Penn Fruit		1	4¼	4¼	4¼+	⅛
101	72½	Penney 1.12	25	120	77	76	76¼	
26	20	PaPwLt 1.68	8	616	21⅞	21	21½+	⅛
113	101	PaPL pf8.70		z40	105	105	105 —	½
114	102½	PaPL pf8.60		z70	106	105	106 +	¾
109¾	98½	PaPL pf8.40		z50	104	103⅞	104	
106	96	PaPL pr8.00		z70	102	102	102 +	1½
65	55	PaPL pf4.50		z260	57⅝	57	57¼+	¼
62½	53	PaPL pf4.40		z280	55¼	55¼	55¼—	½
27	18¼	Pennwlt 1.20	11	56	24½	22½	23½+	⅛
47⅝	33	Penwlt pf2.50		2	41	41	41 —	⅛
27	20	Penwl pf1.60		1	23½	23½	23½—	⅛
32	17½	Pennzoil .80	11	448	25⅝	25	25 +	⅝
45¼	25½	Pennz pf1.32		43	36⅝	36	36½+	1
10⅛	6	PeopDrg .20	7	9	7¼	7	7¼+	⅛
39⅛	28	PeopGs 2.24	7	48	30⅝	30	30⅛+	¼
89⅛	78⅛	PepsiCo 1.20	25	39	83⅝	83¼	83⅝+	⅛
45⅛	29	ParkElm .22	41	105	38⅞	36½	38⅛+	⅞
38⅞	21⅞	Per Inc 1.25	9	16	25	24½	24⅞—	⅜
21	12⅝	PetInc pf.80		1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
31	14	PeterPl 1.20	18	30	14½	14¼	14¼	
80	45¾	PetrieS .40a	28	4	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝—	⅛
33	11⅝	Petrolan .36	12	87	15	14⅛	14½—	1
25⅝	20	Petrlm 2.10e		14	23	22¼	23 —	½
52⅝	38½	Pfizer .64a	27	387	46⅝	45⅝	45⅝—	½
50⅛	38¼	PhelpD 2.20	9	81	46⅞	45⅛	46⅞+	2
23½	19½	PhilaEl 1.64	9	142	20⅛	20	20	
105⅛	98	PhilE pf7.85		z10	99½	99½	99½—	1½
105¾	96	PhilE pf7.80		1	101½	101½	101½+	½
62½	54	PhilE pf4.40		z50	58	58	58 +	½
55⅛	47⅛	PhilE pf3.80		z30	49	49	49	
22⅛	17⅛	PhilSub 1.20	7	5	18	17⅝	17⅞	
135¾	97½	PhilMor 1.40	21	116	113½	112½	113⅛—	⅛
11⅛	5½	Philip In .20	5	42	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
18⅞	11⅛	Phil Ind pf 1		2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
70½	40½	PhilPet 1.20	28	512	68⅞	68⅝	68½—	½
21⅝	9¼	PhilVH .40a	6	174	13¼	12½	12½+	⅝
51¼	21⅛	Pickwk 1.29t	12	9	23	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
19⅞	15⅝	PiedNG 1.28	6	3	16¼	16⅛	16¼—	⅛
24	5⅝	Pier 1 Imprt	9	6	6¼	6⅛	6¼+	¼
55	28⅝	Pillsbry 1.64	10	24	45½	45½	45 —	¼
27⅛	14½	PionNGs .84	12	39	18½	17⅞	18½+	½
21⅞	10⅝	PitneyB .68	10	147	11½	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
17⅞	13⅛	PittFrg .80b	11	4	14⅛	14	14	
51	38	PittFtW pf		z10	39	39	39	
34⅞	20	Pittston .60b	22	597	30½	28⅝	30 +	2
36	14⅛	Pizza Hut	18	228	24⅛	22⅝	24	
7⅝	2	Plan Rsrch	15	29	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
19⅛	6½	Playboy .12	5	25	6⅞	6¼	6¼—	⅛
26⅛	20⅝	Plessey .87e	9	5	24¼	24¼	24¼—	⅛
26¼	16⅛	PNBM 2.10e	9	14	20⅛	20	20 —	⅛
143½	85⅝	Polaroid .32	60	684	91⅝	88⅞	90⅛+	2⅝
86⅛	32	Ponderosa 5	33	527	62⅞	59⅝	61¾+	3⅝
29⅛	15⅝	PopeTa .40b	3	37	24	23	23⅝+	1
18⅝	11½	Portecin .80	6	7	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛+	⅛
22½	18½	PorlGE 1.48	8	30	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
33⅛	19½	Potlch 1.20	6	34	29¾	28⅝	29⅞+	1¼
16⅝	13	PotmEl 1.08	8	106	13⅞	13½	13⅝+	⅛
60	52½	PotEl pf4.50		z10	56½	56½	55½	
41	33½	PotEl pf2.44		2	35½	35½	35½—	⅛
47	29⅛	PPGInd 1.70	7	122	32⅛	31	32 +	1
14⅝	7⅛	Premier .32	8	20	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞+	⅜
120	93	Proct G 1.80	27	94	100⅞	99½	100	
9⅛	5⅛	ProdRsh .10	13	11	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
21⅞	9	PSA Inc	12	40	9¼	9	9¼+	¼
24⅛	16¾	PSvCol 1.20	7	65	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
100	95	PSCol pf7.15		z40	95½	95½	95½+	½
25¼	20⅞	PSvEG 1.72	8	123	21⅝	21	21⅝+	⅛
122½	114	PSEG pf9.62		z300	118	118	118 +	3½
58½	53	PSEG pf4.30		z100	56	56	56	
20⅝	17½	PSEG pf1.40		11	18	17⅞	17⅞+	⅛
45	35	PSvInd 2.42	10	31	37¼	37¼	37¼	
50	45	PSInd pf3.50		z100	46¼	46¼	46¼	
25⅛	19¾	PSvNH 1.64	9	28	20	19⅞	20 +	¼
25⅝	17½	PSvNM 1.20	6	40	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
5⅝	3	Publckr .24t		13	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
7	3⅛	Pueblol .28a	70	60	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
16¼	6⅞	PR Cemt .40	14	1	7½	7½	7½+	½
34½	26⅛	PugSPL 1.58	8	29	26⅞	26	26⅛	
82⅝	55⅞	Pullmn 2.25	12	157	76¼	73½	76⅛+	2⅝
19¼	11⅞	PurexCp .83	8	83	13	12⅝	12⅞—	⅛
12⅝	5⅛	PuritFsh .28	3	23	5⅝	5⅝	5½	
65⅛	27⅝	Purolatr .83	15	40	43½	43	43 —	⅛
47½	27⅛	QuakOat .76	16	193	34¼	33⅝	33⅝	
113	73	QukOat pf 3		2	82½	82½	82½—	1½
44	18⅛	QuakSlO .50	27	76	34¼	33	34¼+	1½
24	13	Questor .50	6	41	13¼	9½	9⅝—	⅛
49⅝	32½	RalstonP .75	21	135	46¼	45	46¼+	⅞

R

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
22	6⅞	Ramad .13b	12	435	8	7⅝	7¾+	⅛
24	13	Ranco In .92	7	11	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝+	⅜
31	12⅝	RapdAm .53	3	156	13⅛	13⅛	13⅝+	⅜
32¼	21⅛	RaybstsM 1	5	7	22½	22½	22½—	½
15⅛	7⅛	Raymlnl .20	15	107	13¼	14	14¼+	1½
34⅝	22⅝	Raythen .70	10	176	31	30⅛	30⅞—	⅛
39⅞	20⅞	RCA 1	10	1068	23½	22⅞	23 +	¼
91	62½	RCA cv pf 4		1	67	67	67 —	½
2⅛	1⅛	vjReadg Co		4	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
2½	1	vjReadg 2pf		3	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
42	20⅛	RdgBate .25	30	343	28⅝	28	28½+	⅞
23¼	6	Redman .12		79	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
27½	16	Reece .74a	10	37	21⅝	21½	21½—	⅛
17⅞	13	Reed Tool	24	94	16⅞	15½	16⅛+	1½
30⅞	23	Reeve 1.50b	5	27	22¼	21½	21½—	1⅛
13¾	8⅛	ReichCh .40	6	13	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
13½	8	Reliab Sl .63	5	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
27½	12⅝	RelianEl .80	13	122	21	20½	21 +	½
75¾	45⅛	Relign pf 3		2	58¼	53	57¾+	¼
48½	26	Relia pf1.60		3	37¼	36⅞	37¼+	1¼
4⅛	1½	Republic Cp	13	43	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
23	15⅝	RepFinS .83	4	145	16¼	16	16⅛	
19¾	12⅛	RepMtg 1.83	8	12	15⅛	15½	15½	
37⅛	21⅞	RepSil 1.20	5	64	25⅛	25½	25⅞+	⅜
33⅝	19¼	RetailCred 2	8	8	22	21⅞	22 +	½
54⅝	32⅝	RevcoDS .28	22	45	38¼	37¼	38⅛+	⅜
11⅛	6⅝	Revere Cop		20	9½	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
75⅞	54⅝	Revlon 1.08	21	50	69	67⅝	68⅞+	¼
6⅞	3⅞	Rexham Cp	7	29	3⅛	3⅛	3⅝	
29⅝	17⅝	Rexnrd 1.04	8	22	18½	18	18¼—	¼
26⅛	30	Rexn pf2.36		2	32½	32½	32½	
55¾	41	Reylnd 2.68	7	136	43⅝	43⅛	45⅛+	1½
61	40½	Reyl pf 2.25		33	46¼	46⅛	46¼	
23¼	12	ReynMet .40	19	301	18½	17⅝	18⅛+	½
40	38¼	ReyM pf2.37		1	39	39	39 +	½
18½	8	ReynSec .56	12	13	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
16⅝	10⅛	Richrdsn .63	5	14	11½	11⅝	10⅞—	⅛
39⅞	30⅛	RichMl n.53	16	127	29½	30¼	33⅝+	⅛
24¼	16½	Richmnd .63	7	152	19	18½	18½—	⅛
27⅛	15½	RidderP .32	14	5	17	17	17 —	⅛
20⅝	14	RiegelT 1.10	3	13	17¼	17	17 —	¼
17¼	9⅛	RicGran .63	4	58	11⅝	11	11⅝+	⅛
12⅝	9⅛	RioGr pf.83		33	10	9¾	9¾+	⅛
55⅛	20	RiteAid .10	24	483	24⅛	23½	24 +	⅛
40	17⅛	RivianF .85	14	12	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
6⅝	4⅛	RoanST .05e		32	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
37⅞	17½	Robshaw .93	6	15	18¼	18	18 +	¼
37⅛	25⅝	RobinsA .22	28	173	28	27	27¾+	1
24⅛	19¾	RochGs 1.24	7	30	20¼	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
25¼	20¼	RochTl .73a	13	4	22¼	22	22¼+	⅛
17⅞	9⅛	Rockwer .28	4	5	10	9¾	9¾	
32⅝	25¼	Rockwll 1.80	7	137	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛+	⅜
82½	65¼	RkInt pf4.75		31	72	71½	71½+	1
29¼	22⅝	PkInt pf1.35		95	23½	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
116	77½	RohmH 1.12	16	225	78½	77	77 —	⅛
23⅛	12½	Rohrlnd .90	9	14	14¼	14⅛	14¼+	⅜
36½	14⅛	Rollinsin .18	19	9	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
7⅞	5	Ronson .20b	12	3	6¼	6¼	6¼—	⅛
32¼	17½	Roper Cp 1	6	9	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
39½	27	RorerA .80	19	210	34⅛	33⅛	33⅞	
39⅛	18⅝	Rosario .30	16	30	30	29⅝	29⅝	
45⅛	20⅝	RoyCCol .64	13	43	21	20⅛	21 +	⅜
46½	37	RoylD 2.64e	8	44	37⅝	37⅛	37½+	⅛
		RoID fn2.64e		222	35⅝	35⅛	35½	
10⅛	5⅝	Royal Ind	5	53	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
13½	8	RTE Cp .08e	16	4	10⅞	11⅛	11⅞+	⅛
57¾	38½	Rubbrm .32	31	160	39⅝	39½	39⅛—	⅛
10⅞	4⅝	Rucker Co		101	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
18⅝	10½	RussTog .70	5	26	12⅛	12¼	12⅝+	¼
48¼	31	RydrSys .30	22	235	39⅞	33⅛	39⅛+	1⅝

S

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7	3⅝	Safegrd Ind	7	9	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
44⅞	27⅛	Safewy 1.60	11	146	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛+	⅜
35⅛	24⅝	StJoeM 1.50	9	89	34	32½	33¼+	1⅛
17	14⅛	StJoLtP 1.12	7	73	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
46¼	28⅛	StLSaF 2.50	6	88	31	29⅛	30¾+	2⅛
15⅛	11⅛	StPaulS .96e		31	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
55⅛	35¼	StRegP 1.80	11	150	47¼	47⅛	47¼+	⅛
69⅞	6⅛	SalantCp .24	4	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
20⅛	16	SanDGs 1.20	8	28	16¼	16½	16⅝—	⅛
16⅛	6⅝	Sandrs Asso	11	63	9⅝	9½	9⅝—	⅛
37⅞	9¼	Sanggmo .60	6	11	11¾	11⅞	11½	
22⅝	14	SJuan 2.19t	13	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞—	¼
34⅞	22⅛	SFe In 1.63a	8	934	29⅛	26⅞	29 +	2
9⅞	6¼	SFelnd pf.57		33	8⅝	8	8⅛+	⅛
52	34¾	SanFeInt .23	43	232	49¾	47¾	47¾+	¾
8½	5	SarWeSc .30	8	9	6⅞	6¼	6½	
17⅛	14⅛	SavlRl 1.53e	10	20	16	15	16	
16	12⅛	SavanE 1.12	11	9	13⅞	13½	13⅞—	¼
13¼	4⅛	SavA Sip .74	9	54	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	½
13⅛	5⅝	SavODr .12e	10	17	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
17⅞	6⅛	SavinF Mch	20	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
14¼	4⅛	Saxon Ind	4	17	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
27½	5¾	SCA Svc	8	48	8¾	8	8¼+	⅜
13⅛	5⅛	Schaefer Cp		59	6⅛	5½	5⅞+	⅛
87¾	67⅝	SchrPlg .62	41	106	83½	79¾	80⅛+	⅛
65⅝	53	SchlitzBr .64	32	150	60	58	59¾+	1⅞
127½	82½	Schlmbg .60	53	120	125½	124½	125 +	¼
18⅛	10⅝	SCM Cp .43	6	92	12⅝	11⅝	12⅝+	⅝
9⅛	5	SCOAInd .63	13	27	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
21⅞	9⅛	ScottFd .58	5	204	11½	11	11 —	⅛
44⅝	24⅝	ScotFetz 1a	11	1	31½	31½	31½—	¼
13⅝	8	ScottFor .60	6	4	8¾	8⅝	8⅝+	½
18⅞	13¼	ScottPap .56	9	71	15⅛	15¼	15⅛+	⅛
28⅛	16⅝	ScovilMf .82	7	16	18	17½	18 +	¼
67	41	Scovil pf2.50		1	45	45	45 —	1
9⅛	6⅝	ScudDuoVl		31	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
8⅝	7⅝	Scud pf.67k		6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
52¾	27⅞	SeaCL 2.50b	5	300	25⅝	23⅞	24⅞+	1⅝
12	4	SbdWA .35t	8	53	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	
15⅞	2⅛	Seagrve .36e	5	5	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
29½	16	SealPw .72b	7	24	16⅛	16	15 —	⅛
39⅞	27⅛	SearleG .46	26	449	31¼	31	31⅛+	⅛
123⅛	91⅞	SegrsR 1.62	21	198	92⅞	91⅝	92⅛+	⅛
9⅛	1⅞	Seatrain Lin		234	2⅛	2⅝	2⅛	
64½	25⅝	Sedcoinc .08	30	161	54⅝	54⅛	54⅛	
26⅞	12⅛	Servmt .56a	7	8	16½	16¼	16¼—	⅛
72¾	7⅛	Shakspre .27	7	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
22	9⅛	Shapell .10	5	9	12	11⅞	12—	½
62¾	45⅝	ShellOil 2.40	11	136	55⅝	55⅛	56 —	⅜
23⅞	8⅝	ShellrGl .35		36	10⅝	9⅞	10 +	⅛
24⅛	15¼	ShllGl pf.49		1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
34⅛	17¼	ShllGl pf.35		3	18½	18¼	18⅛—	⅛
57⅝	32	Sharw Wm 2	8	36	35⅛	34⅝	35¼+	½
10	7⅛	SiegelH .23e	7	4	7½	7½	7½—	⅛
15¾	11¼	SierraPc .85	8	12	11⅞	11¾	11⅞—	⅛
27½	13⅞	Signal .63b	10	85	24½	24	24¼+	¼
57	35	Signal pf2.20		38	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝+	⅛
23¼	15⅝	Signal pf 1		1	21½	21½	21½—	⅛
54	43½	Signode .85a	17	6	49⅛	49⅝	49⅝+	⅛
5¼	2⅝	Simm Prec	9	26	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
29	15¾	Simm .68a	8	25	19	18⅝	18⅞—	⅛
60⅝	41⅛	SimPat .33a	37	384	45⅛	44	44 —	1⅛
73½	44½	Singer 2.40	9	93	49	48⅝	48¾+	½
96	58⅞	Singer pf3.50		4	65	64½	64½—	1½
24⅝	16⅛	SkaggCo .40	11	4	16⅛	16	16⅛+	⅛
67⅛	52	Skelly Oil 1	18	7	63¼	63	63¼+	⅝
44	12	SkilCp .93a	6	63	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
23⅝	13⅛	Skyline .24	11	357	16⅛	15⅛	15¾+	⅝
34½	12¾	SlaterW .40	12	15	21½	20¾	21 +	⅛
22⅞	14⅝	SmithAO .78	5	62	14⅞	14	14⅞	
25½	15	SmithInt .22	22	88	23¾	23¼	23⅞+	⅛
61⅞	46⅛	Smithkline 2	14	x247	55¾	49½	55⅞+	⅝
23	15	SmithTr .40	8	52	17⅞	17⅛	17½—	⅛
25⅝	17¼	Smucker .80	10	1	18½	18⅝	18⅝—	½
21¼	12	SolaBas .56	9	16	17	16⅞	17 —	⅛
6⅝	4⅛	Sonesta Int		72	5	4¾	5 +	⅜
57¼	37	SonyCp .10e	31	121	37⅞	37⅛	37⅛	
		Sony fn.10e		20	35⅝	35¼	35½	
38⅞	25½	SooLin 1.80e	4	44	32½	27	30½+	2⅞
10	6½	SOS Con .37	5	9	7¾	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
25	17⅝	SCarEG 1.43	9	84	18	17¾	17⅞—	⅛
24	19⅝	SoJerln 1.55	8	2	20½	20½	20½+	¼
23	1⅛	Soulhdwn In	4	29	10¼	10	10⅛	
23¾	21½	Sodw pf1.83		9	23⅛	23	23¼	
28⅝	22⅝	SoeastBk .76	16	74	27	25⅝	25⅝+	1⅝
17½	14⅝	SoastPS 1.23	10	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
28½	22⅛	SoCalE 1.55	8	92	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
27⅞	15⅛	SouthCo 1.34	8	1426	15½	15⅝	16⅛—	⅛
42¼	30⅝	SoulGE 2.08	7	1	34	34	34	
65⅝	42⅝	SoNRcs 1.50	10	68	52¼	53⅝	51 +	⅝
45	36⅝	ScNETl 2.84	8	14	37⅝	35¼	35⅞—	⅜
44⅞	28	SouPac 2.16	9	200	35	31⅛	34⅞+	3⅛
50¼	29¼	SouRy 1.92	9	197	37⅞	37	37⅞+	⅝
7⅛	6½	Sou Ry pf.50		10	6⅝	6½	6½—	⅛
33⅛	24	SouUGs 1.50	9	46	31	30	33¼+	⅛
32¼	14⅛	South'd .30b	13	29	19¼	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
12⅞	7⅝	SwstFor .20	4	10	10	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
25⅛	17	SwtFl pf1.50		2	22	22	22 +	⅛
13⅛	10½	SwstPSv .82	10	64	11	10⅝	10⅞+	⅛
8⅞	5⅝	Sparton .20a	5	5	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
30½	12	SperryHut 1	4	68	15¼	14½	14⅝—	½
51¼	35	Sprry H pf 3		6	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	
56	35⅛	SperryR .66	17	708	51⅝	50⅛	50⅞+	⅞
32⅛	11	Sprague El	10	443	24⅝	22½	23½+	1⅝
15⅛	11⅛	SpringM .60	6	118	14	13⅝	13¾+	¼
38	23	SquareD 1a	20	737	30⅝	28	29⅞+	1⅝
114⅛	88	Squibb 1.62	27	46	95	94	94⅝+	1
31½	23¾	StaleyM 1.40	9	24	28½	28¼	28¼—	¼
25⅛	22	StPoor 1.18e		28	25	24⅝	24⅞+	⅛
55¼	46⅛	StBrand 1.83	14	31	50⅝	50½	50½	
55¼	34	StBPaint .25	42	41	46¾	46⅛	46⅝—	⅝
90	55⅛	StdOilCal 3	8	197	65	65½	67¼+	1⅛
37⅛	32⅞	StdOilCal wi		21	34½	33¼	33⅞+	⅞
97¼	76½	StOilInd 2.68	13	246	89⅞	89⅝	89⅞	
171	84½	StdOilOh 2.72	35	399	160¼	155⅞	157 +	1
9⅛	6⅝	StPress .20e	6	16	7¾	7½	7½—	¼
11⅝	9⅝	StPrudnl .66	10	11	10¼	9⅞	10¼	
20¼	13	Standex .44	6	10	13⅝	13½	13⅝+	⅛
44⅛	31	StanWks .96	12	8	37¼	37¼	37¼—	½
16¼	8¾	Stanray .60	6	7	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
25	16¼	Starrett 1	8	4	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝+	⅛
28	19⅛	StalMl 2.44e	8	53	20¼	20	20 —	⅛
14	11⅛	StalMS .64e	8	30	13¼	13⅛	13¼+	½
55⅞	40	StaulfChm 2	9	80	46	45⅛	45⅛—	⅜
10¾	7¼	Sterchi .48b	6	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
37⅛	31	SterDrug .60	24	315	31⅝	31¼	31¼—	⅜
35⅛	24⅛	StevensJP 2	6	96	30¼	29⅝	29⅝—	⅛
35⅝	26¼	StewWa 1.92	8	9	28⅝	28¼	28½+	½
23⅛	14⅛	StokeVanC 1	6	23	15⅛	15	15¼+	⅛
74¼	32¼	StoneWeb 2e	13	436	71	66	66 —	3⅛
13½	8⅝	StoneCon .30	6	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
44	15	StorerBdg 1	7	49	15⅞	14⅝	15⅝+	⅜
15⅝	7⅝	StridRite .65	6	17	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
55	32½	StuWor 1.32	4	3	39⅝	39½	39½	
88	66	StuWr pfB5		2	78	78	78	
41¾	26⅛	StW pfA1.40		39	29½	29½	29¼—	¼
17⅝	2⅛	SuavSh .10p	6	16	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
33	15¾	SubnPro .80	10	15	23⅛	23	23 +	½
25½	14¼	Sun Chm .40	7	6	19¾	19½	19¾+	¼
61⅝	42¼	SunOil .98r	11	34	56½	56⅝	56⅝	
52	38½	Sun O pf2.25		97	51⅛	50¼	50¼+	⅝
34⅝	20⅛	Sunbeam .90	12	18	24⅝	24⅛	24½+	½
37½	15⅞	Sundstrd .80	15	75	29¾	27¼	29 +	1½
50½	40¼	Sunds pf3.50		1	46½	46½	46½	
16⅛	9⅞	SunshM .10e	141	30	13⅛	12¾	12¾—	½
24⅞	13⅝	SupValu .76	7	2	17	17	17 —	⅛
353	201	Supr Oil 1.40	88	17	290	288½	290 +	4½
14¼	5⅝	SupmkG .20	13	32	9½	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
33	17⅝	Supm pf1.30		3	20¼	20¼	20¼—	1
40⅞	16⅞	Superscpe	7	94	30⅛	30¼	30½+	⅜
19	13½	Sutro 1.60e	8	22	14½	14⅛	14⅛—	½
12¼	7½	Swank .68a	6	41	8¼	7¾	8¼+	½
37⅝	20¼	Sybron .72	18	24	33¼	33⅛	33⅝	
62	40	Sybrn pf2.40		4	56	55½	55½—	1
15⅝	7⅝	Systron Don	9	9	10¾	10	10⅛+	¼

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—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last
58⅝	22	Taft Brd .60	6	22	22¾	22	[illegible]
20	9⅝	Zalcoll .27p		11	9⅝	9½	[illegible]
11⅝	5	Talley .60	5	41	5⅞	5⅝	[illegible]
15⅞	9⅝	Talley pfB 1		16	10¼	10	[illegible]
22¾	17⅝	TampaE .88	10	21	18¼	17⅞	[illegible]
46⅞	15⅝	Tandy Corp	13	74	25¼	25	[illegible]
23	9⅛	Tappan .40	5	26	9⅝	9⅛	[illegible]
21¼	9⅝	Technicon	28	3	20⅛	20	[illegible]
56⅝	27⅞	Tektronx .20	22	37	47⅝	47	[illegible]
17¼	4⅛	Telecor .24e	5	5	5⅞	5⅝	[illegible]
20½	11⅝	Teledyn .59t	5	104	13¼	12⅞	[illegible]
78	64½	Teledyn pf 6		2	69½	69	[illegible]
9	2⅝	Telex Co		711	4½	4⅛	[illegible]
30⅝	19⅞	Tenneco 1.44	8	151	24½	24⅛	[illegible]
9⅝	3⅝	Tenneco wt.A		69	5	4⅝	[illegible]
112¼	75⅝	Tennc pf5.50		45	99½	99	[illegible]
43¼	24	Tesoro .10e	12	399	45⅝	43⅝	[illegible]
43⅞	28⅝	Texaco 1.76	7	945	31¼	30⅞	[illegible]
61⅝	38⅝	TexETr 1.58	14	121	50	48⅞	[illegible]
40	22¼	TexGsT 1.64	7	44	26	25⅝	[illegible]
33⅝	17⅛	Texasglf .76	16	869	30½	29⅞	[illegible]
27½	16¼	Texaslnd .1b	8	5	22⅝	22¼	[illegible]
133⅞	83	TexInst .68	36	869	120⅞	117½	[illegible]
39	13⅛	TexOllG .01	27	118	23	22⅝	[illegible]
25⅛	16⅝	TexPLd .54e	25	6	24¾	24½	[illegible]
34½	27	TexUt 1.04	13	149	28	27⅝	[illegible]
31⅛	10⅝	Textf Ind	3	81	11	10½	[illegible]
34⅛	16½	Textron 1	9	103	24½	23⅝	[illegible]
44½	28¾	Texlr pf2.08		10	32⅝	32	[illegible]
34¼	19⅝	Textr pf1.40		27	23⅝	23	[illegible]
22	8⅝	Thiokol .50	6	43	13	12¾	[illegible]
61⅞	51⅞	Thom Belts	29	54	51⅞	50¼	[illegible]
21⅞	9⅝	Thomln .40b	7	13	12½	12⅛	[illegible]
24¼	17⅝	ThompJW 1	6	47	13⅞	13¼	[illegible]
12	6⅝	ThriftyD .37	7	52	7¼	7⅛	[illegible]
28¼	18½	TI Corp 1.40	7	28	21	20⅞	[illegible]
43⅞	23	TidwatM .52	18	53	41⅛	40⅝	[illegible]
63⅛	29⅝	Time In 1.90	8	24	37⅝	37⅛	[illegible]
25⅞	16½	TimeMir .32	15	85	23½	22⅝	[illegible]
42¾	31⅞	Timkn 1.80a	7	44	36	35⅛	[illegible]
25	15½	TishRlt .40b	140	1	19⅝	19⅝	[illegible]
9⅝	5½	Tobin Pkg		2	6⅛	6½	[illegible]
24⅛	12	TodShp .20p	24	13	15¼	15½	[illegible]
30⅞	25⅛	ToledE 1.92	8	17	26⅞	26⅝	[illegible]
23⅞	14⅝	TonkaCp .40	9	10	19¾	19¾	[illegible]
46	17⅛	ToolRh 1.14t	13	169	27	25½	[illegible]
17½	7	ToolRol .40b	8	5	8	7⅞	[illegible]
67½	36⅝	TraneCo .96	12	15	47½	45⅝	[illegible]
42	26	TranUn 1.44	14	50	41⅝	41	[illegible]
42⅞	18	Trans W Air	5	403	21	19⅞	[illegible]
29¼	17⅝	TWA pf 2		4	22⅝	23	[illegible]
15⅛	6⅛	TranWd Fin	4	8	8⅛	7⅝	[illegible]
17⅞	10⅝	Transam .59	8	323	11	10⅝	[illegible]
23¼	18⅝	Trainc 1.57e		18	19⅝	19⅛	[illegible]
15	8¼	Transcn .43	8	28	10½	10½	[illegible]
40¼	26½	Travelers 1	9	129	33	32⅝	[illegible]
50¾	36⅞	Travelr pf 2		10	44¼	44½	[illegible]
34¼	25½	TriCon 2.81e		61	27¾	27	[illegible]
37	26⅝	TriSM 2.92e	9	30	29	27¾	[illegible]
17⅛	11⅛	Triangin .90	7	7	15⅞	15⅛	[illegible]
21	12	TriangP .30	4	13	14½	12¾	[illegible]
27⅞	16	Trinity .60	9	44	24⅛	23⅝	[illegible]
57⅝	17⅛	Tropicana	25	89	27¾	26⅝	[illegible]
37⅛	20½	TRW In 1.12	9	104	27½	26⅞	[illegible]
82½	56½	TRW pf4.50		4	66	65⅛	[illegible]
89⅛	63½	TRW pf4.40		17	69½	69	[illegible]
15⅞	11⅞	TucsonG .84	7	65	13	12⅝	[illegible]
12⅝	6⅞	TwenCe .15e	7	73	7⅝	7	[illegible]
25¼	11⅝	TylerCp .20	5	46	17	16⅝	[illegible]

U

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last
34½	15⅝	UAL Inc	12	500	24¾	23¾	[illegible]
33½	16	UAL pf.40		19	24⅝	24	[illegible]
22¾	15⅝	UARCO 1.10	7	5	18¼	18⅛	[illegible]
19⅝	15⅛	UGI Cp 1.32	7	44	16⅛	15⅝	[illegible]
21⅛	11¾	UMC Ind .96	6	88	3	12⅝	[illegible]
17¼	8⅛	Unarco .40b	5	4	10⅛	10	[illegible]
		UNV fn1.69e		1	45⅝	45⅝	[illegible]
62¼	35⅝	U Camp 1.40	15	715	56¾	56⅝	[illegible]
51⅞	33⅛	UnCarb 2.10	8	380	39⅛	38¼	[illegible]
47⅛	17½	UnCom 1.33	6	11	19½	19⅝	[illegible]
12¼	4⅛	Union Corp	14	120	9⅛	8⅞	[illegible]
18⅞	15½	Un Elec 1.28	10	80	16½	15⅞	[illegible]
27⅝	3	U oFidelity	2	356	3¼	3	[illegible]
49⅝	33⅝	UnOCal 1.70	9	262	48¼	47⅝	[illegible]
64½	46⅛	UOCa pf2.50		32	62⅛	61¼	[illegible]
81½	51½	UPacCp 2.40	14	318	82¼	78	[illegible]
14⅝	9½	UnPac pf.47		37	14⅝	14	[illegible]
40	23	Unionam .84	9	447	26	25¼	[illegible]
16	10	Uniroyal .70	6	193	10⅝	10	[illegible]
106½	96½	Uniryal pf 8		z110	101½	100½	[illegible]
7⅛	1½	Unishops		100	1¾	1½	[illegible]
46¼	25¼	Unit Air 1.80	6	59	29⅝	29	[illegible]
12⅝	6	Uint Brands	6	36	9	8¾	[illegible]
15½	12½	UBrd pf1.20		10	14	14	[illegible]
10	7¾	UnitCp .73e		48	8⅝	8⅛	[illegible]
15	6⅝	UnitFin Cal	4	31	7⅝	7⅝	[illegible]
31	19	UnitGas .92	7	5	22¼	22	[illegible]
34⅛	27¼	Uillum 2.24	8	4	28	27⅝	[illegible]
9⅝	5	UnitInd .34	6	1	5⅝	5⅝	[illegible]
32⅞	7	Unitinn .10	6	65	7⅝	6⅞	[illegible]
28⅝	15⅞	UJerBk 1.04	8	15	17½	17⅛	[illegible]
24⅛	17½	UnMM 1.30	5	19	20½	20⅛	[illegible]
15⅛	6	Un Nuclr		195	15¼	14⅛	[illegible]
3¼	1	UnitPk Min		22	2⅝	2⅝	[illegible]
27⅝	12⅛	UnRefng .32	6	15	17⅛	16⅝	[illegible]
44¾	35	USFidG 2.40	10	126	37⅝	37	[illegible]
39¼	25	USFor 6.07e		70	26¼	26	[illegible]
24⅞	16⅛	US Fjgt 1.40	8	69	18⅛	17⅛	[illegible]
27¾	20⅛	USGyps 1.60	6	154	20⅞	20⅛	[illegible]
30¾	23⅝	USGy pf1.80		10	25⅛	25⅛	[illegible]
25¼	7⅛	USHome .16	3	19	7¾	7⅝	[illegible]
21⅞	9⅝	US Ind .65	4	288	10¼	9⅞	[illegible]
35	15½	USLease .24	18	10	23¼	23	[illegible]
16⅛	12⅛	Us Rlty 1.36	13	20	12⅞	12⅝	[illegible]
23⅛	12¼	US Shoe .95	7	112	13	12⅝	[illegible]
37⅛	26⅞	USSteel 1.60	6	262	35¼	34	[illegible]
20	11⅝	USTobac .76	10	38	15⅛	14½	[illegible]
23⅝	16⅛	UnTel 1.04	10	107	17⅛	16⅛	[illegible]
7⅝	3⅝	UniTel wt		22	3⅝	3⅛	[illegible]
30	22⅛	UnTl 2pf1.50		10	22⅝	22⅛	[illegible]
34⅝	25	UnTel pf1.50		4	25⅛	25⅛	[illegible]
11⅞	6⅝	Unitrode Cq	12	49	11⅝	10¼	[illegible]
35	26¼	UnLeaf 1.76	7	7	29⅛	28⅛	[illegible]
25½	16⅛	UnivOil .25a	13	173	21⅛	20⅝	[illegible]
104⅛	72¼	Upjohn .88	40	86	91¼	90⅛	[illegible]
14½	10	UrisBld .20p		1	12	12	[illegible]
39⅞	21¾	USLIFE .28	14	352	30⅞	30¼	[illegible]
14⅝	10⅞	USLInc .77e		17	11⅛	11¼	[illegible]
23⅝	15	USM sto .60	6	39	21⅞	21½	[illegible]
33¼	26⅛	USM pf2.10		1	29⅛	29¼	[illegible]
57	39⅞	Utah In .44a	31	139	53⅛	52¼	[illegible]
38⅛	33	UtahPL 2.32	8	66	33⅞	33¼	[illegible]
37⅛	23	UV Ind 1a	5	62	35	34	[illegible]
29	20⅝	UV In pf1.26		1	26¾	26¾	[illegible]

V

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last
19½	9⅝	Varian .05e	13	131	13⅝	13⅛	[illegible]
20¾	9	VCA Cp .44	6	32	10¼	9⅞	[illegible]

(Continued on next page.)

Market Summary

Most Actives—New York

Nov. 7, 1973

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Levitz Frnit	543,100	5⅝	+ ⅛
MidSouUt	307,200	18⅞	— ¼
Fairch Cam	275,550	64⅝	—3⅝
Gen Motors	294,800	62½	+1¼
Va ElPow	192,250	16¼	+ ⅛
House Fin	177,100	22⅝	— ¼
Bausch Lb	172,700	43¼	—2⅛
Brit Pet	164,000	15	+ ⅜
Echlin Mfg	149,800	37	—2
Westgh El	146,300	30⅝	+ ½
Southern Co	144,800	16¼	— ⅛
Alcan Alu	120,500	34	+1⅛
Crown Crk	159,200	26⅛	—1⅛
RCA	106,850	23	+ ¼
Daylin Inc	16,530	6¾	+ ⅛

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	16.57	16.43
Advances	797	446
Declines	616	1031
Unchanged	387	362
Total issues	1800	1889
New 1973 highs	7	8
New 1973 lows	58	69

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
NKinny Cp	240,500	3¼	— ⅛
Houst Oil M	114,833	46⅞	—6⅛
TWA wt	96,700	2	
Texas Intl	58,430	8½	— ⅛
Wilshire	44,200	7	+ ½
Imper Oil	42,000	44½	+ ½
Asamera O	37,800	16⅛	+ ⅜
Stelber Ind	39,300	7½	+⅜
Syntex	38,700	107¼	+1¼
Gt L Chem	32,300	13⅞	+1

Approx total stock sales 2,740,000
Stock sales year ago 4,407,705

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
105.28	103.37	104.31	+.17

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	913.46	929.64	909.69	920.08 +	7.03
20 Trn	174.66	182.92	173.44	183.83 +	7.12
15 Utl	97.17	97.90	96.27	97.23 +	0.25
65 Stk	279.61	286.25	278.28	283.36 +	4.05

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	119.89	117.47	118.84	+0.93
20 Railroads	40.55	38.16	40.19	+1.91
55 Utilities	50.92	50.04	50.50	+0.05
500 Stocks	106.72	104.53	105.83	+0.84

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	56.90	56.52	56.74	+0.39
Industrials	62.84	62.39	62.58	+0.44
Transportation	37.73	36.83	37.69	+1.15
Utility	35.94	35.87	35.94	+0.13
Finance	70.37	70.18	70.30	+0.25

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares

	Buy	Sales	*Short
Nov. 6	281,500	426,083	6,162
Nov. 2	261,372	387,738	4,422
Nov. 1	249,697	435,432	5,565
Oct. 31	252,581	451,586	2,798
Oct. 30	243,153	462,181	7,347
Oct. 29	285,362	495,868	3,434

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

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BROKERS FOR
Stocks-Eurobonds-Eurodeposits

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	64
Albert Heijn	109
Algembank	307
Amrobank	69.60
A'dam	182
Fokker	28
Heineken	368.10
H.V.A.	77
Holland-Am.	158
Hoogovens	65
K.L.M.	77.50
Philips new	37.30
Robeco	2[illegible]1
Rolinco	146.30
Royal Dutch	94.70
Unilever	122.50
Van Ommer.	347.50
Ver.Mach	161

Guinness	1.27
Hawker-Sidd	3.74
Hudson-Bay	£10 5/16
ImpChem	2.40
Imps	0.86
Mar&Spen	2.53
MetalBox	2.60
Nichols	0.63
Plessey	1.22
RandMines	2.38
Rank Org (A.	4.40
RoyalDutch	£18⅛
R.T.Z.	2.16
Shell	2.46
Thorn (A)	4.25
Tube Invest.	3.68
Union Cor	2.92
Vickers	0.97
War L3½	30.30
West Deep	8.00
West Drief	£17⅝
West Hold	£16⅞
West Min	1.07
Woolworth	0.73
ZCI	0.53

Brussels

Arbed	4,820
Brux.Lamb.	2,760
Cock-Ougree.	1,292
Electrobel	7,270
GB Enterpr.	2,820
Hoboken	4,750
Petrofina	7,980
Ph.Gevaert	1,418
Soc.Generale	2,990
Solvay	2,825
Un Min.ere	1,650

Milan

[illegible]	2,015
Erba	15,610
Ercole Marel	961
Fiat	2,236
Finsider	399
Generali	68,2[illegible]
[illegible]	5,861
Italgas	931
Italsider	813
LaRinas	200
Montedis	904.25
Olivetti	1,843
Pirelli	1,373.50
SniaVisco	2,743
Terni	205.25

Frankfurt

AEG	107.50
BASF	133.50
Bayer	115.50
Commerzbk.	179
Cont.Gumml.	63.50
Daimler-Benz	323
Demag	126
DeutBank	252
DresdeBank	176
Gels Aktien	88
Hoesch	49.70
Karstadt	364
Kaufhof	229
KHD	76
Lufthansa	51.50
Mannesmann	162.50
Metallgesell.	226
Neckermann	108
Rheinstahl	102
RWE new	136
Schering	413
Siemens	234.50
Thyssen	67.30
Veba	119.70
Volkswagen	119.50

Paris

AirLiquide	276
Alimentaire	161
BSN	1,336
Carrefour	2,945
Cim.Lafarge	210
Citroen	70.90
Cie.Bancaire	522
CFP	205.10
CGE	427
Ferodo	464
GerDanone	347.70
L'Oreal	2,637
Mach.Bull	52.20
Michelin	1,750
Moet Henn.	1,249
Moulinex	5,590
Nickel	79.20
Paribas	215.50
PUK	144.90
Penarroya	64
Perrier	361
Peugeot	430
Sacilor	162.90
Rh.Poulenc	97
St.Gobain	184.10
Suez	331
Telemecaniq.	1,008
Thomson	260.40
Usinor	116.80

London

Anglo-Am Cp	3.40
Anglo-Amin.	27.50
BarclayBank	3.80
BeechamGr.	2.86
BICC	1.54
Boots	2.61
Bowater	1.88
Brit.AmTob.	2.74
Brit.Oxyg	0.57
Brit.Pet	5.44
BLMC	0.24
Burmah	4.18
Cadbury Schw	0.65½
Chartered	1.73
Courtaulds	1.64
Daggafont	0.07
DeBeerD	3.18
Decca Rec	3.37
Distillers	1.64
Dunlop	0.70
El Muslind	1.62
FreeStGed	8.85
GEC	1.46
GKN	2.81
GlaxoGr	4.26
GtUniv.S(A)	2.36

Zurich

Alusuisse	2,290
B. Boveri	1,035
Ciba-Geigy	1,540
Cr.Suisse	3,615
Fischer	1,080
HoffRocheb.	133,650
Nestlé	3,980
Sandoz	3,250
Sté B.Suisse	3,700
Sulzer	3,175
U.B.Suisses	4,630

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Wed.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.75¼	*.37⅝
Coffee 4 Santos lb.	*.70	*.57½
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton	132.00	126.00
Iron 2 Fdry Phila. ton	87.82	83.25
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt.	68-69	39-40
Lead spot lb.	16½	.14½-.15
Copper elec. lb.	60-.60½	50½-.51¼
Tin (Straits) lb.	2.53	1.77¾
Zinc E. St. L. basis, lb.	.20½-.21	.18
Silver N.Y. oz.	2.907	1.83⅝
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec 31. 1931)	666.1	446.6

* Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES
Nov. 7, 1973

World Sugar No. 11: March 10.00-07, May 9.59-57, July 9.11-09, Sept. 8.68-69, Oct. 8.50, March 8.00.

Wool: March 224.0, May 203.5 b, July 199.0 b.

Cocoa: Dec. 59.90, March 52.45, May 50.05, July 49.20, Sept. 48.60, Dec. 46.60.

Copper: Jan. 89.30, March 84.60, May 81.00, July 78.10, Sept. 76.30, Oct. 75.50, Dec. 74.00.

Orange juice: Nov. 66.90, Jan. 57.55, March 58.15, May 56.70, July 59.00.

Potatoes: Nov. 6.02, March 7.18, April 7.53, May 8.45.

Silver: Nov. 284.30, Dec. 286.30, Jan. 287.40, March 290.30, May 292.80, July 294.90, Sept 297.00, Dec. 300.30, Jan. 301.30, March 303.50.

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

COTTON No. 2:

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Ch.
Dec.	71.52	71.52	71.52	B71.52	+200
March	70.01	70.37	70.01	B70.07	+200
May	69.40	69.40	69.40	B69.40	+200
July	68.21	68.21	68.21	B68.21	+200
Oct.	61.20	61.32	61.20	B61.32	+200
Dec.	56.03	57.22	56.03	B57.22	+200
March	—	—	—	B5635	+200

(b) Bid. (a) Asked.

CHICAGO FUTURES

WHEAT	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
Dec	4.50	4.56	4.42	4.50	4.50
Mar	4.18	4.25	4.11	4.15	4.18
Jul	3.45	3.52	3.42	3.45	3.48
Sep	3.43	3.51	3.42	3.45	3.48
CORN					
Dec	2.33½	2.35½	2.32½	2.34½	2.34
Mar	2.38	2.40	2.37½	2.38	
May	2.41½	2.43¼	2.41	2.41	
Jul	2.44	2.44¾	2.42¼	2.43	
Sep	2.40	2.40	2.38	2.39	
Dec	2.21	2.23	2.21	2.22	
Mar	—	—	—	2.36	

SOYBEANS

Nov	5.33	5.49	5.32	5.42
Jan	5.34	5.44½	5.28	5.36
Mar	5.35	5.48	5.32	5.38
May	5.28	5.50	5.36½	5.44
Jul	5.38	5.51	5.38	5.43
Aug	5.40	5.47	5.37	5.37
Sep	5.28	5.39	5.28	5.32
Nov	5.26	5.35	5.23	5.26
Jan	5.35	5.36	5.29	5.29

SOYBEAN OIL

Dec	17.50	17.90	17.32	17.[illegible]
Jan	16.65	16.90	16.30	16.[illegible]
Mar	16.15	16.25	15.80	15.[illegible]
May	15.95	16.00	15.60	15.[illegible]
Jul	15.80	15.80	15.45	15.[illegible]
Aug	15.35	15.50	15.25	15.[illegible]
Sep	15.25	15.25	15.15	15.[illegible]
Oct	14.80	15.00	14.70	14.[illegible]

SOYBEAN MEAL

Dec	156.00	162.00	155.00	159.5
Jan	157.00	162.00	156.00	159.2
Mar	157.00	161.50	156.00	159.0
May	157.00	161.00	156.50	159.0
Jul	157.00	161.00	156.50	159.5
Aug	157.00	160.00	157.00	159.5
Sep	—	—	—	158.9
Oct	150.00	150.50	150.00	150.5

b-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal.

SILVER

Dec	290.00	293.70	285.60	285.[illegible]
Feb	296.00	297.70	289.70	289.[illegible]
Apr	298.90	301.40	293.20	293.[illegible]
Jun	300.70	303.20	295.50	295.[illegible]
Aug	303.70	305.90	297.50	297.[illegible]
Oct	304.50	307.00	299.60	299.[illegible]
Dec	307.00	309.00	301.60	301.[illegible]
Feb	310.00	310.00	303.40	303.[illegible]

LIVE BEEF CATTLE

Dec	41.27	41.50	41.27	a41.2[illegible]
Feb	45.50	46.15	45.45	a46.[illegible]
Apr	46.50	47.60	46.30	46.5[illegible]
Jun	46.60	47.50	46.40	46.[illegible]
Aug	46.30	46.75	46.05	46.[illegible]
Oct	46.25	46.40	45.72	45.[illegible]

Sales: Dec 1266; Feb 2036; April [illegible]; June 816; Aug 171; Oct 22.

SHELL EGGS

Nov	60.80	62.35	60.80	62.[illegible]
Dec	61.25	62.60	61.30	62.[illegible]
Jan	55.00	56.75	55.00	56.[illegible]
Feb	50.30	51.40	50.20	51.[illegible]
Mar	47.05	48.25	47.05	48.[illegible]
Apr	45.00	45.20	45.00	45.[illegible]
May	43.75	44.95	43.75	44.9[illegible]

Sales: Nov 84; Dec 1075; Jan [illegible] 43; March 30; April 2; May 7.

LIVE HOGS

Dec	45.00	45.70	44.70	45.[illegible]
Feb	46.50	47.70	46.45	47.[illegible]
Apr	45.00	46.00	44.77	45.50
Jun	46.00	46.60	45.65	46.00
Jul	45.95	b46.80	45.85	a46.15
Aug	44.25	b44.90	44.25	b44.[illegible]
Oct	—	—	—	n42.50

Sales: Dec 1607; Feb 1778; April [illegible] June 208; July 29; Aug 10; Oct 0; De[illegible]

FROZEN PORK BELLIES

Feb	67.85	69.90	67.52	69.50
Mar	67.55	69.30	66.85	68.35
May	67.20	68.85	66.80	68.60
Jul	66.75	68.20	66.10	68.20
Aug	65.47	66.70	64.60	b64.70
Feb	—	—	—	b59.70

Sales: Feb 2855; March 780; May [illegible] July 78; Aug 44; Feb 0.

Open interest: Feb 3796; March [illegible] May 750; July 786; Aug 165; Feb 75.

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

Tokyo Exchange

Nov. 7, 1973

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	375	Matsu El. Wks.	618
Canon Camera	280	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	181
Dai Nip. Print.	361	Mulsubi Corp.	457
Fuji Bank	345	Mitsui Co.	445
Fuji Photo	342	Mitsukoshi	377
Hitachi	187	Nippon Elec.	209
Honda Motor	633	Sharp	286
C. Itoh	481	Shiseido	1,030
Japan Air L.	2,230	Sony Corp.	4,430
Kansai El. P.	825	Sumitomo Bk.	555
Kao Soap	365	Taisho Marine	465
Kirin Brewery	340	Takeda Chem.	254
Komatsu	294	Teijin	247
Kubota I. Wks.	305	Tokyo Marine	528
Matsu E. Ind.	634	Toray	207
		Toyota Motor	631

The Royal Bank of Canada International Limited

and

RoyWest Banking Corporation Limited

announce the incorporation of

BISHOPS INTERNATIONAL BANK LIMITED
Nassau, Bahamas

a merchant and investment bank which has acquired the assets
and retained the services of the managerial personnel of

Bishops Bank and Trust Company Limited
Nassau, Bahamas

BISHOPS INTERNATIONAL BANK LIMITED
P.O. Box N 7144, BOLAM House, George Street, Nassau, Bahamas
Telephone: (809) 322-8661
Telex: NS 185 and NS 191

with representative offices in
London, England • Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

with correspondents in
Mexico City, Mexico • New York City, U.S.A. • Zürich, Switzerland

November 8, 1973

هكذا من الأصل

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

Stocks and Div. In $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
Veeder 1.60	7	4	28½	28¼	28⅜+	¼
VendoCo .40	9	6	8⅛	8	8⅛	
Venice .20	7	16	13½	13	13⅛—	¼
VestSe 1.04e		36	14⅜	13⅞	14⅛—	⅛
Vetco Offsh	48	97	33	31¾	32½+	¼
VF Corp .44	11	20	22¼	21¾	22¼+	½
Viacom Int	71	47	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	⅛
VictCmp .56	9	27	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	
VaEPw 1.36	7	1922	17	16⅞	16⅞+	⅛
VaEP pf7.45		z150	96⅝	96½	96⅝+	¼
VaEP pf7.20		z60	94⅛	94	94 —	1½
VaE&P pf 5		z10	66	66	66	
VaEP pf4.80		z40	64	64	64 +	1½
VaEP pf4.12		z10	52	52	52 —	1½
Vornado .37t	6	36	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
VSI Corp .52	7	24	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝—	⅜
VulMat 1.40	7	7	27¼	27⅛	27¼	
VWR Un .64	6	14	13⅝	13½	13½—	¼
W						
Wachova .76	15	4	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞—	⅜
Wach pf2.20		7	80	80	80 —	1½
WacRl 2.44a	9	49	22⅜	21⅞	22⅛+	½
Walgreen	7	30	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝+	½
WlkrA 1.40a	15	1	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝—	¼
Wall Bus .45	12	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	¼
WaltMur .60	3	18	11⅝	11¼	11¼—	¼
WalMar .05a	26	5	21	20¾	20⅞—	⅜
Wang Labs	23	28	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝+	¼
Ward Foods		15	6½	6⅛	6¼—	¼
Warnaco .80	5	18	13	12½	12½—	⅜
WrnerCo .50	6	4	10¾	10⅝	10¾+	¼
WrnCom .40	1	489	12¼	12	12 —	¼
WrnC pf4.25		2	56	56	56 —	4
WrnC pf1.25		5	24	24	24 —	2
WarnL .72a	24	274	42⅝	40⅜	42⅝+	1¾
Warn S 1.20	11	18	35⅝	35⅛	35¼+	½
WashGs 1.88	7	23	24	23⅝	23½—	¼
WashSt .88	5	1	17	17	17 —	¼
WasWP 1.44	9	13	19⅝	19½	19⅝+	⅜
Waste Mgmt	17	8	14	14	14	
Watkin Jhns	15	27	22⅝	22¼	22⅝+	⅜

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. In $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
11⅛	6⅜	WayGos .60	6	3	6½	6⅜	6½+	⅛
6⅛	3½	Wean Unit		5	5⅝	5½	5½	
11¾	7½	WeanUnit pf		1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	¼
11¼	7	Weathrd .40	5	4	8	7⅞	7⅞—	¼
8¼	4½	Webb Del E	4	24	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
17⅝	8	WeilMcL .54	4	23	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	
21⅞	12⅝	WeisMkt .50	10	7	17	16⅞	17	
2⅝	1⅛	Welbilt Corp		23	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
29½	19⅝	WellFgo .96	11	38	24⅞	24⅜	24⅞+	⅛
25⅝	18½	WlIFM 2.11e	9	35	20⅛	20	20 —	¼
21⅛	9½	WellRG .68a	5	28	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	
18¼	10½	WescoF .40a	6	6	14	14	14 —	⅛
25⅝	16⅛	WestctTr .75	7	6	19⅝	19⅝	19½—	⅛
30⅝	19	WtPtPep 2a	6	34	24⅞	24½	24⅞+	¼
14⅛	6½	WnAirL .25e	7	53	11	10⅝	10¾	
37⅛	25⅝	WnBnc 1.40	8	114	28	27½	27½—	⅛
14½	6⅛	Wn Pac Ind	9	87	8⅞	7¾	8⅞+	⅝
49½	15	WUnion 1.40	4	236	16⅞	15¾	16¼+	⅜
99	49	WnUn pf4.60		3	53	53	53	
110¼	52	WnUn pf4.90		3	56¾	56½	56¾—	¼
47⅞	28⅝	WestgEl .97	14	1463	30¾	30⅛	30⅝+	½
64	54	Wst E pf3.80		z60	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	
48⅝	19⅝	Wstvco 1.10	12	115	34½	34	34 +	⅜
31⅝	20⅝	Weybrg 1.28	6	4	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	
87¼	44½	Weyerh .86a	14	177	73¾	72⅞	73¾+	1½
23¼	9⅝	WhelFry .40	12	146	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛—	½
27⅝	17⅜	WheelPitt St	6	6	13½	13¼	13½+	¼
53½	47½	WhelPit pf 5		z30	49¼	49¼	49¼	
37½	23⅝	Whirlpol .80	13	240	30¼	29	30¼+	½
21⅞	11½	WhitCon .40	5	47	13⅛	12⅝	13 +	⅜
47½	34	WhitC pfC 3		9	38¾	38⅝	38⅝+	⅛
16	8⅛	White Motor	7	20	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞+	⅛
7¾	2⅝	Whittaker	52	189	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
28⅝	14½	WickesCrp 1	6	68	15⅛	14½	15 +	⅜
8	5⅜	Wiebldt .25b	6	55	6⅛	6	6	
47½	17⅝	WillRoss .48	21	723	32½	31⅝	31¾—	¾
72⅞	39	Williams Co	15	152	68¾	64	65⅝—	3¼
53½	19	Wms3Co wt		197	49⅜	44	45⅝—	3¼
41¾	29¼	WinnDx 1.26	17	29	38⅞	38½	38¾	
27⅛	4⅜	Winnebago	11	305	4½	4	4 —	⅜
25¾	21⅞	WisEl P 1.72	9	53	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝+	¼
114¾	105⅝	WisE pf8.90		z100	110	110	110 —	½
18	15⅝	WiscPS 1.24	8	24	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	
24⅝	16⅛	WitcoCh .98	6	29	20⅛	19½	19½—	⅝
7⅝	3⅛	WolvW .05p	9	15	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. In $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
19⅝	10⅞	Wometco .50	8	7	11⅝	11¼	11⅝+	⅜
19⅝	9⅞	WoodsCo .48	7	16	15¾	15½	15½	
31⅞	19⅝	Wolwth 1.20	6	337	20⅞	20¼	20½	
47½	32⅝	Wolw pf2.20		1	33¾	33¾	33¾—	½
7⅝	4⅝	World Airwy	14	10	5⅝	5¼	5¼—	⅜
68½	57¼	Wrigly 2.40a	12	6	62⅝	62	62⅝—	⅛
17½	9⅝	Wurlitzr .80	13	4	10	9⅞	9⅞	
11¾	4	Wyly Corp		21	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
X·Y·Z								
170	134	XeroxCp 1	39	287	143⅞	140¾	142¾+	3⅛
28½	15	Xtra 1.57t	6	39	20⅛	19½	19⅞—	⅛
14⅞	9¼	YngSDr .30e	9	9	11¾	11¼	11¾+	¼
43½	16¾	ZaleCorp .72	9	20	20¼	19¾	20¼+	½
35	14¾	Zale pfA .80		1	16	16	16 +	¼
37¾	19¾	Zapata .10e	6	106	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝—	⅜
29¾	8⅜	Zayre Corp	3	46	9¼	8¾	9 +	¼
56	32⅛	ZenithR 1.52	10	78	33½	33⅛	33⅛—	⅝
20⅞	10¼	Zurn Ind .28	12	19	13⅜	13¼	13¼—	¼

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

American Stock Exchange Trading

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
26⅝	12⅛	AAR Cp .02e	10	22	13⅞	13¼	13⅞+	⅜
12⅞	5½	AAV Cos .25	5	10	6⅝	6	6⅝+	¼
3⅝	1¼	Acme Haml	175	3	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
2¼	1½	Acme Prec	9	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
18	3⅝	Action Ind	6	37	5¼	4⅞	4⅞—	⅜
5⅝	2⅜	Adam Russl	7	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
6⅛	1⅞	ADM Indust		7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
19⅛	10¼	Admirltn .50	6	10	17¾	17¾	17¾	
17½	7½	Adobe Corp	21	76	12	11½	11½+	⅛
5½	2¼	A&EPlast P	5	11	2½	2½	2½	
2⅜	1¼	Aerodex Inc		2	1¾	1½	1¾+	⅛
7½	3⅝	Aero Flow	7	27	5	4⅞	5	
4⅛	1⅜	Aeronca Inc		20	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
3⅜	1⅞	Aerosol	8	5	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
8⅝	4	AffilCap .39t	3	29	4⅛	4	4	
10⅞	4⅝	Affil Hsp .20	8	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
10⅛	8⅛	AffilPub .05e	5	10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
16	4⅛	AIC Pht .56t	6	6	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Aiken Ind	8	5	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
12	7⅛	Airborn Frt	13	5	9⅞	9¾	9¾—	⅛
11¼	6⅜	Airpax .45t	6	11	7¾	7½	7½—	¼
24⅛	13⅝	Airwick .16	25	7	18⅝	18⅛	18¼—	⅜
19½	12⅛	AlxMg .60a	10	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	¼
17⅞	13⅛	Alan Wood	4	5	15⅛	14⅝	14⅞—	⅜
7⅜	4¼	Alaska Airl		21	6½	6¼	6¼—	¼
4⅞	2½	Alba Waldn		11	3	3	3	
12½	6⅞	Alcolac .05e	11	9	8	7⅞	7⅞—	½
2⅜	1⅛	AllAmer Ind		17	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
17	7⅞	Allegny Airl	12	30	8	7¾	7⅞+	⅛
10½	4⅛	AllegA wtO		22	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8⅛	3	AllegA wtN		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10⅜	5⅞	Alleg Cp wt		6	6½	6¼	6½+	¼
4½	1⅞	Allied Art	5	63	4¼	4⅛	4¼+	⅛
12⅜	8⅛	Allied Cntrl	9	10	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
26½	17⅛	AlldThr 1.14	6	1	17½	17½	17½—	⅛
7½	4	Altamil Cp	5	6	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
1⅛	¾	Altec Corp		46	⅞	¾	13-16+1-16	
1⅛	½	Altec Cp wt		2	⅝	⅝	⅝—	¼
11½	7	AlterFds .50	5	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
6½	2⅝	Amco Ind	14	21	3½	3¼	3½+	¼
14⅛	5	AHessLL wt		49	13	12⅝	12⅝—	¼
4⅜	1⅜	Am Agronos		13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	¼
14	8	AmBiltrt .50	4	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	¼
3½	⅞	ACenMtg wt		5	1	1	1	
30⅝	24⅜	AFitch 2.74e	9	5	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜—	⅜

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
5	2	AmFitch wt		1	3	3	3	
16½	10	A GarP .06e	8	3	13¼	13	13 —	⅛
4	1¼	A Girl Fash		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
6	3⅜	Am Int Pict	5	2	4	4	4	
10⅞	6⅛	AIsraeli .25e	6	16	6½	6⅜	6½	
9	6⅜	AMaizeA .33	7	4	7½	7¼	7⅜—	⅛
24	5½	AmMot Inns	8	185	10⅞	10½	10½—	¼
40⅜	31½	A Petrl 1.28	13	42	40⅜	39⅞	39⅞+	¼
14⅛	6½	A Plan 1.02t	8	13	6⅝	6	6½—	⅜
11	9⅜	A Rlty 1.23e	11	9	11	10⅞	10⅞	
2⅛	1⅛	AmRltyT wt		4	1½	1½	1½+	¼
16¼	3½	Am Recreat	5	175	4⅛	3⅞	4 +	⅛
18⅛	6⅝	ASafeE .68t	5	36	7¼	7	7¼+	⅜
6¼	3¾	A Techl .08e	5	1	4½	4½	4½	
25⅝	7⅜	AmTrain Sv	10	15	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	
62	15	AMICCp .04	10	46	18⅜	17¼	18 +	¾
2⅞	1½	Anglo C .10e	14	6	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
24⅜	6⅛	Anthony Ind	4	27	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜—	¼
2	1	AO Indust	12	50	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4	1⅜	Applid Data	8	4	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
30½	20	Aqult Ca .20	22	21	25⅜	24⅜	25¼+	⅜
2⅛	⅞	Argus Inc		3	15-16	⅞	15-16+1-16	
22⅜	12⅞	Artz Col .08e	10	9	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛+	¼
29⅝	19⅜	ArkLGs 1.30	9	69	27⅝	27⅛	27¼—	¼
16⅝	10⅛	Armac Ent	6	13	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛+	⅜
17⅛	6⅝	Armin Cp	6	67	12⅛	10¾	12 +	⅜
10½	5¼	Arrow Elect	4	10	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
4½	2⅜	Arwood Cp		1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
17	8	Asamera O	32	398	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛+	⅜
16½	9⅜	AshlOil Can	14	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Asaro .40b	4	4	7⅝	7¼	7¼—	⅜
4⅛	1⅜	AssdFd .03p		3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
6⅝	3	Astrex Inc	8	29	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞+	⅛
10½	6⅜	Atalanta Cp	5	12	7⅜	7½	7⅜—	¼
2	1	Atco Ind	12	12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
36½	10⅛	AtlCMI 1.45e	7	76	30	29⅜	30 +	¼
1½	13-16	Atlas Cp wt		9	1¼	1	1⅛+	⅛
34⅜	17½	Augatinc .10	30	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞+	⅛
25⅜	11	Austral Oil	25	54	23½	21⅝	21¾—	¼
9⅛	4	Auto Bldg	5	6	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
7½	3	Autmat Rad	6	13	3⅜	3¼	3¼—	⅛
8⅜	4⅜	AutmSvc .20	7	7	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝+	¼
8	3½	AVC Corp	9	12	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
9⅝	4	AVEMC .14	7	26	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
40¾	32½	Avondl 1.15a	7	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞+	⅛

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
20⅝	13⅞	AVX Corp	10	5	13⅞	13¾	13⅝—	⅛
B								
12¾	8⅛	Badg M .50a	5	8	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛—	⅜
18⅜	13⅝	BanFd 1.45e		13	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛—	¼
4⅛	1¼	BangPun wt		1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
35⅞	18	BanstrCtl Lt	14	171	25¾	24½	25⅛+	1⅛
		BanstrCtl fn		93	23	22⅞	23	
21	9⅝	BankrU .20a	18	10	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛+	⅜
7⅜	3	Banner .03	5	4	3¼	3¼	3¼—	⅛
5¾	3⅜	Barbra Lyn	7	7	3⅞	3¾	3⅞—	⅛
9⅛	3½	Barnes Eng		1	6	6	6 +	⅛
15⅛	7⅛	Barnwel Ind	32	10	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
12⅞	4⅜	Barry R .42t	6	6	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
12⅞	6½	BarryWr .32	5	6	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
3½	1¼	Bartell Med	7	15	1¼	1¼	1¼—	¼
8⅝	3⅞	Barth Sp .27	7	8	4	3¾	4 +	⅛
3½	1	Baruch Fost		7	1⅜	1¼	1⅜+	⅛
6⅞	3	BasinPet Cp	10	227	6½	6⅛	6¼—	½
13⅞	9⅛	BayrkU .88e		24	10⅝	10⅛	10¼—	⅜
4	1½	Bhavlorl RL	8	6	1½	1½	1½	
4⅞	2⅛	Bell Ind .08	6	43	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
28⅝	20¾	BenSM 2.71e	7	31	24	23⅝	23⅞+	¼
9⅛	2⅛	BenStMg wt		17	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛+	½
6½	3⅝	Benrus Crp	8	16	4⅝	4⅛	4¼—	⅛
15¼	4⅜	Berg En .44t	9	12	4½	4¼	4⅜	
8	6	BergRlt .57e		5	7	6¾	6⅞	
1	⅜	BergRlt wt		1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
7⅜	3¼	Berg Bruns	45	8	3¾	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
17	11⅝	Brc B pf1.15		3	12⅝	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
8¼	4¾	BernzOmat	10	12	5¼	5⅛	5¼+	⅛
18½	5½	BervenC .10	7	63	5⅝	5½	5⅝—	¼
3⅞	2⅛	Bethlem Cp		1	2¼	2¼	2¼+	⅛
4⅞	1⅝	Beverly Ent	12	39	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
14⅞	5	BevHill Bnc	4	2	5	5	5 —	⅛
32½	14	Bic Pen .27	14	18	17	17	17	
5⅝	2⅛	BigV Supmk	7	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	
20½	14⅝	BinkMf .80a	7	3	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	
31¼	12⅝	BinnySm .72	9	4	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	
16⅝	5	Bio Dynam	10	27	11¾	11¼	11⅝+	⅛
10⅞	5⅞	Blessing .40	5	10	6⅛	6	6	
4⅛	2⅝	Blount .08	4	4	2¾	2¾	2¾—	⅛
4⅛	2⅞	Bluebird Inc	5	14	3	2⅞	3	

(Continued on next page.)

Tuesday's Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS–7

Mt FuelSup	UnPac Corp
NorAm Coal	Un Nuclear

NEW LOWS–38

Interst Unit	PugSd PLt
KC Soulnd	Questor
Keller Ind	Reeves Bro
KLM Airl	Rohm Haas
Lane Brynt	Roper Corp
LibOFrd pf	Skaggs Co
Manh Ind	Smith AO
Melv Shoe	Southern Co
Meredith Cp	Storer Brd
MidSouUt	Texfi Ind
Mohw Rub	Thom Betts
Morse ElP	Unit Inns
Morse Shoe	UniTel
MtgeTr Am	Vestaur Sec
Narco Scien	VaEP 4.12pf
Nevada Pw	Wall Murr
NYS 3.75pf	Weynbrg Sh
NorCent Air	Winnebago
NorInd PS	
Port Gen El	

International Stock Indexes

	Est.	Prev.	1973 High	1973 Low
Amsterdam	117.7	115.8	144.8	115.8
Brussels	158.88	156.62	166.86	150.31
Frankfurt	119.96	121.48	156.21	115.26
London 30.	422.9	425.3	509.5	404.8
London 500	181.58	182.10	217.35	178.51
Milan	123.12	122.67	147.26	95.49
Paris	101.9	101.2	118.3	98.5
Sydney	458.67	489.03	669.37	456.91
Tokyo (n)	344.95	344.99	422.48	337.33
Tokyo (o)	4632.43	4616.82	5359.74	4377.77
Zurich	352.9	355.7	418.8	328.5

(n) New. (o) Old.

Forward Contract Exchange Co. Ltd.

Nov. 8, 1973 Close	Dec. '73	Mar. '74	Jun. '74	Sep. '74
DJIA 928.68				
Bid	910	905	925	940
Offer	920	925	953	975
FTI 422.9				
Bid	420	425	430	435
Offer	426	440	445	465
TKDJ 4632.43				
Bid	4600	4600	4700	4750
Offer	4640	4700	4850	4900

Amsterdam telex: 16102 indx nl.

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Issue Price: 100%

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WILLIAMS GLYNS AND CO.

American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
1½	¼	Bluebird wt		23	7-16	5-16	5-16	
24¼	9⅞	Bodin Ap .40	5	8	13⅝	12⅞	13⅛+	⅜
10¾	4¼	Bohack Crp		10	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	⅜
13⅞	5½	Boll Berank	10	45	9½	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
46⅞	19¼	Bowmar Ins	11	168	33¼	31⅝	33¼+	1½
23⅝	7	Bowne .20	8	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
55	33¼	BowVall .10	151	2	36¼	36¼	36¼	
26⅝	7⅝	Brad Ragan	9	23	13½	13¼	13¼—	¼
50	21⅝	BradfCm Sy	37	17	29⅛	27	27⅛—	1⅛
8	3⅞	Brnchin .26	7	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
17½	9½	BranifAr wt		5	13	12¾	13 +	¼
16	8¼	BranifAir A		2	13½	13½	13½—	¼
21⅞	17¼	BrascanLt 1	5	61	20⅝	20⅛	20⅜+	¼
20½	12¼	BraunEn .44	5	5	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	½
10⅝	4	Breeze Corp		2	5	5	5 —	⅛
16¼	12	Brewer .40	6	3	12½	12⅜	12⅜—	¼
5¼	2¾	Brody Seats	5	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
6	2	BrownCo wt		22	4⅞	4½	4⅞+	⅛
33⅝	19¼	BwnFB .40b	12	1	20¼	20¼	20¼+	¼
7⅞	3	BTU Eng	18	15	4⅝	4¼	4⅝+	⅛
9½	4⅝	Buildex .20	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
27⅞	15⅝	Bundy 1.63a	5	3	16	16	16	
5⅛	1½	Burgess Ind		12	2½	2⅜	2½	
20¼	13	BurnsInt .40	10	38	11¼	11	11 —	⅛
10½	4¼	Butler Aviat	5	11	8	7⅝	7⅝—	⅜
35⅝	16	Buttes G Oil	22	191	33⅞	31⅝	32	—1⅛

C

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8⅞	3½	Cablcom Gn		6	3½	3½	3½	
13½	6¼	Cagles In A	5	6	8½	8⅜	8½—	⅛
19⅝	7¾	Caldor .15b	7	18	9⅜	9¼	9¼—	¼
16¼	5⅝	Calcomo	10	115	12¾	12⅛	12⅝	
24¼	12¾	Cal PriCm 1	8	11	15¼	15	15 —	⅜
4½	2¾	Calvert Exp	21	16	4	3⅞	4	
13¾	5½	Camco Inc		14	6⅞	6¾	6¾+	⅛
8½	5 1-16	CampChib	8	9	7¼	7⅛	7¼+	⅛
10¼	8⅛	Campin .30b	5	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
4⅞	2¾	CdnExp GO	55	34	4⅛	3¾	4⅛+	1-16
11	5 9-16	Cdn Homsid	83	29	8⅝	8¼	8⅝+	1-16
14	11⅝	CdnInP 1.08	51	8	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	¼
8⅛	5⅝	Cdn Merrill	21	2	5 9-16	5½	5½—	1-16
15⅞	9⅝	Cdn Occidnt	14	18	12⅞	12⅛	12⅝	
4⅝	1⅞	Canveri Int		9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3¼	1¼	Canoga Ind	8	6	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
8⅛	3⅝	Capital Res	9	1	4¼	4¼	4¼+	⅛
5½	1½	CapitFd .12	6	35	2½	2¼	2½—	⅛
13¾	6⅝	Cap Ind .30e	6	9	9½	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
11½	4¾	Caressa .20	4	20	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
100	79¾	Carnatn .88	23	13	81½	81½	81¼+	⅛
15½	11¾	CarPlpl .84b	8	4	12¾	12⅞	12⅞—	½
9⅝	4½	Carr wt		35	4⅞	4⅝	4¾—	⅛
9	3¼	Carro's Dev	14	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
2½	1⅜	Castleton In	21	3	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
20½	10	Castlwd Int	17	33	12¾	12	12⅜+	¼
15	6½	Cavitron Cp	28	21	11⅛	10¼	10⅞+	⅝
1⅛	1⅜	CelluCraft		6	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
47½	42¼	CenM pf3.50		z140	44¼	44¼	44¼	
8⅞	4¼	CentSec .07e		25	5⅝	5½	5¼	
15½	9½	Cenvill Com	3	6	10⅝	10½	10½—	⅛
6½	3	Certified Cp	6	11	4	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
7⅛	1	Certron Cp	27	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
14⅞	3⅞	ChamH .02h	11	132	5¼	5	5	
7⅞	3⅝	Charlr Med	11	9	4	4	4	
8⅞	6	CHBFd .55t	5	17	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞+	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	ChmExp .20	7	2	5	2 5	5 —	⅛
10½	7⅞	CherryB .24	19	1	9	9	9 +	⅛
27¼	23¾	ChiRiv 1.63a	6	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
11¼	3⅝	ChicUnl .51t	7	2	4½	4½	4½	
20¼	9	Child World	16	8	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
15⅞	6¼	Chlor C .4/a	6	8	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	
4⅛	1⅞	Christian Co	9	15	2¾	2¼	2¾+	⅛
19⅞	15¾	CICvF 1.59e		8	16½	16⅜	16½+	⅛
4¼	1½	CIMtgGr wt		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
5⅞	2⅝	Cinema 5 Lt		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2	⅞	Cinerama		58	1⅛	1	1⅛	
36½	10	Circle K .26	11	9	11⅝	11½	11⅝+	⅛
9½	3¼	CitznFinl .16	7	1	4	4	4 +	⅛
18¼	15⅝	CitMtg 1.81e	9	7	16⅝	16½	16⅝+	⅛
3⅜	1⅞	CitizMtgl wt		4	2	2	2 +	⅛
9⅞	6⅞	CityGsFl .50	6	4	7	7	7	
16⅞	5¾	CK Petrolm	41	130	16¼	15⅜	16 +	⅛
17⅞	8⅞	Clarksn .08e	19	5	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝+	¼
10½	3⅝	Clarostat s	6	3	6¼	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
4⅞	1⅝	Clary Corp		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
10⅞	7½	Clausng .37e	51	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	¼
61¾	11¼	CMI Inv wt		21	10⅛	11⅜	11⅝—	⅜
17¾	4	Coachmn In	4	6	4⅞	4½	4½—	¼
14⅞	6⅝	Codesco .10e	11	72	8⅛	7⅝	8 +	¼
22¼	11	Coll Mat .56	15	16	15	14¾	15	
4⅝	2	Cohen Hatfd	8	6	2⅞	2¾	2¾—	⅛
7⅞	3⅞	Cohu In .15e	8	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
20¼	3	Colt Intl	6	35	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
26¾	13⅝	Cole Nat .48	7	7	14⅝	14	14 —	½
33	11⅞	Coleman .44	8	40	12⅛	11⅞	12 +	⅛
12¾	6¼	ColTow .22e	3	1	7¾	7¾	7¾—	¼
11⅞	2¾	Col Coml .09		23	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
25¾	10½	ColwellC .28	6	2	10½	10½	10½	
13½	7	ColwMtg wt		6	9	9	9	
44	15	Comb Com	13	30	19¾	19¼	19¼—	½
36⅞	14⅞	Cmbustn Eq	14	67	19½	19¼	18⅞+	⅛
39¼	25	Cominco 1	16	3	37⅛	36¾	37 —	⅛
21¼	8⅞	ComlAlli .30	9	9	11⅛	11	11	
9	2¼	Commodor		10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅞	2¾	ComHlth Cp	7	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
16⅞	5¼	ComPsyc Ct	11	4	8⅞	8½	8½	
30¼	24¾	ComSv 1.62b	8	x7	27⅞	27¾	27⅞+	⅜
6⅛	2½	Compac Cp	10	6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
10⅞	7⅛	Compoin .32	5	9	7½	7½	7 +	⅛
2⅝	1¼	CompuDyn	12	15	1½	1¼	1¼—	⅛
37¼	17¼	Compugrp	15	152	21⅞	20¼	20¼—	¾
9⅞	1⅞	Comput Eq	11	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
8⅝	1¼	Comput Inv	12	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
4⅞	2¾	Cmput Mch		2	3¼	3¼	3¼+	⅛
14⅛	9¾	Conche .16c	6	3	11	11	11 —	⅛
5¼	2⅜	Concrd Fab	22	3	2½	2½	2½	
7⅜	2½	Condec Crp		23	2⅞	2¾	2¾—	⅛
11½	3⅞	Conroy Inc	4	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	¼
7	2⅝	Con Oil Gas	58	52	6	5½	5⅞+	⅛
17¼	8¼	Cons Rof .20	8	21	14¼	12⅞	13⅝—	¼
11⅝	7	Consyne Cp	16	11	9⅞	9½	9⅝+	⅝
2¼	1⅛	Cont Mater	8	35	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
5⅞	2	Cont Tel wt		35	2½	2½	2½	
16¼	9	Cook El .40	12	1	13½	13½	13½—	⅛
37⅞	14⅛	Cook In .40e	2	45	24½	23⅝	23⅝—	1¼
19⅝	14¾	Cook Pt V 1	6	1	15	15	15	
9⅞	4½	Cop Jar .20a		1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
14¾	4¾	Cordon Intl	13	40	9⅝	9	9¼	
31¼	13¾	Core Labs	16	1	17	17	17 —	¼
4¾	2	Cott Corp		2	2¾	2¾	2¾—	⅛
1½	½	CottCorp wt		27	⅞	⅞	⅞+	⅛
5⅞	3	Cousins wt		45	4	3¾	3¾—	⅜
31¾	11	CoxCbl Com	22	4	11¼	11¼	11¼+	⅛
6⅞	2¼	Craig Corp	5	38	3	3	3 —	⅛
8⅞	5	CramrE .20t	10	7	7¼	7	7¼—	⅛
9½	4	Creativ Mgt	6	29	6½	6	6 +	¼
22	15¾	CreoIP 2.50a	9	38	21¾	21⅜	21½—	¼
5	2¼	Crest Foam	25	20	2⅝	2½	2½—	¼
69	49⅝	CrossAT .43	32	75	62	61	62 +	1
25	13½	CwnCP 1.18t	9	13	21⅜	20⅞	21 —	¼
13	7¼	Crown 1 .15e	4	23	7¾	7¼	7¾—	⅛
22⅞	6⅛	Crystal Oil	16	267	19⅛	17¼	17⅞—	1½
17⅞	10⅝	CSECorp .40	5	x2	16⅞	12⅛	12½—	⅛
14⅝	5½	Cubic Cp .20	12	56	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞+	¼
4⅛	2¼	Curtis Math		3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
18⅞	6½	CutterA .22p		237	11½	11¼	11⅝—	¼
18	6	CutterB .22p		7	11⅛	11	11 —	⅜
17½	10⅛	CW Transpr	4	8	10¾	10½	10½+	⅛

D

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8⅞	4	Damon .20p	4	3	4	4	4	
19	12¾	Danielln .24	10	1	17	17	17 —	⅛
3⅛	1	Data Contrl		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
25⅞	16½	Data Dcumt	9	2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
5½	2¼	Data Prod	9	19	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
10	6½	DayMin .10e	16	18	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
5⅞	2	Daylin wt		15	2⅛	2	2	
3	¾	DCL Inc		11	¾	¾	¾—	⅛
26	11⅞	Dearb St .25	42	14	17¾	17½	17⅝+	⅛
5⅛	3¼	DeJur Amsc	21	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
7⅞	1¼	DeltaCp Am		5	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
20¼	7⅞	Dlln Fd .50a	7	33	8	7⅝	8 +	⅛
57⅝	15⅝	DTalEz .05e	15	8	23	22¾	22¾—	¼
3⅛	¾	Doro Ind		2	¾	¾	¾	
34	18¼	Deseret .19h	25	111	27½	26½	27 —	⅛
41½	13½	Dev Cp Am	3	52	14¾	14¼	14¾—	¼
15⅝	5	DevonA .05e	5	49	8⅞	8½	8⅞+	⅛
14½	7½	DHJ In .10e	4	2	10	9¾	9¾—	⅛
30¼	10⅞	DiamM Dril	13	21	20	19⅝	19⅞+	½
5⅞	2⅞	Diebold VC		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
28	12	DillardSt .40	6	28	15½	15½	15⅝	
3⅛	⅞	Diodcs Inc	16	28	2	1¾	2 +	⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Discont Fab	6	2	3	3	3 —	⅛
16⅞	11¼	Diversey .56	9	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
9⅞	4⅝	Dixilyn Cor		65	9¼	8⅝	9⅛	
52⅞	25½	Dome Petrl	32	23	40	39½	40 +	½
25½	16¼	Domlar .60	12	1	25½	25½	25½—	¼
13⅞	8⅛	Donkony .26	3	5	9	9	9	
6⅛	1⅛	Drew Natl	56	10	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
23¼	17½	DrexU 2.23e		8	20	19½	19⅝—	¼
15¾	6⅞	Driver Harr	4	7	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝+	⅛
12¼	5½	DrgFair .40	9	4	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
9¼	8	DuplxPd .16	5	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
4⅛	1⅜	Duraloy Co		9	4	4	4	
15⅞	8½	Dur Tst .25b	12	7	10⅝	10¼	10⅝+	⅛
4⅞	2¼	Dynalectn	19	22	4	3⅞	3⅞	

E

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
12	9	E Systm .80	5	10	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜—	⅛
4½	1⅜	Eagle Cloth		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
29⅝	9	ErlSchab .35	10	21	12⅛	11⅞	12	
9	4½	Earth R .12	12	22	7¾	7½	7¾+	¼
28¼	11¾	EasonO .10r	15	72	16½	14½	15 —	1½
10⅞	3	EstnAir .47t	6	18	5½	5¼	5⅜—	⅛
15⅞	12	Eastn Co .88	6	1	13½	13½	13½—	⅛
11⅝	5⅝	Eastrn Frgt	6	3	6	5⅞	6	
4¾	2⅞	Eazor Expr	6	8	3¾	3⅝	3¾+	⅛
3¼	1⅝	Eckmar Cp	10	11	1½	1½	1½	
20	11½	Ecodyne	21	1	15¼	15¼	15¼—	¼
27⅞	8½	Edgingtn O	6	99	25	23¾	23⅞+	¼
12¼	3¼	Edmos .13	4	22	4	4	4	
8⅝	3⅛	Edo Corp	4	6	5½	5½	5½	
9⅛	4¼	Edwards .40	25	3	5½	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
7⅝	4⅛	Egan M .10e		2	4½	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
20⅞	7⅜	EhrnhPh .20	8	23	12⅞	12½	12⅞+	⅛
6⅞	3⅝	Elco Corp	5	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
6⅛	2¼	Elcor Chm	34	4	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
8½	5¼	El Hose .40e	6	3	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
17⅞	10¼	Electrog .80	5	8	10⅝	10½	10½—	½
3⅞	1⅛	Elect Assist	6	9	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
2⅞	½	Elekt Comp		2	¾	¾	¾	
15	5¾	Electrn Eng	10	3	12¼	12	12	
34⅞	16⅞	ElectrnA .80	12	6	23	24½	24⅞+	½
10⅞	3⅛	Electsp .36t	9	12	3⅞	3¾	3¾—	¼
22	13¼	Elk Horn .88	19	94	21	19½	21 +	1¼
16	6¼	El Tronics	8	10	11⅛	10¾	11	
7⅜	2½	Empress Int	4	1	2½	2⅞	2⅞	
11¼	7¾	EpkoSh .64a	6	1	8½	8½	8½+	¼
4⅞	1⅝	EquityNat		11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
7⅞	4⅜	ErnstA .10e	4	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	¼
4¾	2¾	Espey Mfg	25	4	3	3	3	
12⅛	5⅛	Esq Rad El	4	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Essex Chem	6	19	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
17¼	6	Etz Lav .09e	6	5	6¾	6¾	6¾	
8⅞	3⅞	Euthenc .20t	38	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
17¼	7½	EvanAr .10b	10	1	8½	8½	8½+	¼
35¼	12½	ExcelInv Co	11	43	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞—	1¼
20½	9¾	Execuin .24	14	2	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛

F

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7¼	3	Fab Ind	6	10	3⅝	3¼	3¼—	⅛
8⅝	6	Fabien .40a	6	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
6¼	2⅝	FairTex Mll	5	4	3½	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
15½	8	FairNbl .15r	4	16	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+	⅛
13⅞	5¾	Falcon Sbd	24	152	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛+	1½
18¼	6	Fam Dol Str	16	25	11⅝	10¾	11⅛	
15¼	5½	Fash Fa .32t	8	17	6⅞	6¾	6⅞+	⅛
3¼	1⅛	Fed Resrces		152	3¼	3	3¼+	⅛
21⅝	12⅝	FedMrt .40a	5	2	16¾	16⅛	16¾+	⅛
16¼	8½	Felmont Oil	16	23	14⅞	14½	14⅝	
12½	5½	Felsway .32	4	28	5½	5¼	5¼—	¼
9¼	3⅞	Fibrebrd wt		41	7¼	6⅞	7 +	¼
44½	25	FidelG 3.31e	9	4	31	30⅞	31	
4¼	1⅞	Fields Plast		6	2¼	2¼	2¼+	⅛
13¾	8½	Film Cp .06	6	29	11	10¼	11 +	¼
5½	2⅛	Filmways	9	38	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
23⅝	6⅞	FillDyn .01e	9	8	12⅝	12½	12½—	⅛
31½	10	FinSanB .20	4	12	11⅞	11½	11⅞+	⅜
13⅞	9⅝	FinGen .36r	6	39	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛+ BI	13
17	13	Fst Conn 1a	9	5	13½	13	13⅛—	¼
25	19⅛	FstDn 2.25e	9	26	22⅛	21	21⅛+	1⅛
4⅞	1⅝	Fst Denv wt		10	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞+	⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Fst Hartfrd	6	2	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
6⅞	3⅝	FstRlty Inv	5	6	5½	5¼	5½	—⅛
25	10½	FstSLSh .48	5	3	14¾	14⅝	14¾+	⅜
15⅞	17⅞	FstVa 1.99e		16	17½	17⅝	17½+	⅛
20¾	10¼	Fstmrk .23b	6	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
24	9½	FischP 1.11t	9	18	12⅞	12	12 —	1
5⅞	2½	Flagg In .12e	8	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
15½	10⅞	Flight Safty	12	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
3⅛	1½	Flock Ind		9	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅞	1⅞	Fla Capital	7	37	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
10⅞	7⅝	Fla Rock In	5	16	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
37¼	14½	FlukeM .85t	12	6	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	—⅛
25⅝	8½	FlyTiger wt		41	15	14¼	14¾+	¼
4⅞	2⅛	Foodram So		20	3½	3¼	3¼—	¼
12	7½	Forest C .17	11	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
10	3	ForestL .09t		2	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
10¾	7⅞	FPACp .07e	5	21	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
9⅛	5½	FrankRI .48	6	10	5⅞	5¼	5⅞+	⅜
12⅞	5¾	FrankNu .32	7	6	6⅞	6½	6⅞+	⅛
12½	8⅝	FrantzM .64	5	2	9¾	9¾	9¾+	⅛
21⅜	14⅛	Fresnillo .40	8	13	19½	19⅛	19⅛—	½
3½	1⅛	Friend Frst	12	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
25½	12	Frigitronic	33	82	17¼	16⅝	17	
19½	13⅞	Frischs .20a	7	3	13	12¾	12¾—	⅜
8⅛	5	Frontier Air	5	25	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
5⅛	2⅞	FrontAir wt		9	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛

G

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7⅛	4¾	Galaxy Cal	5	14	5¼	5⅛	5¼+	⅛
16	8¼	Garan .26a	6	9	9⅛	9	9 —	½
14½	6½	Garcia Corp	7	6	7⅞	7¼	7¾	
14⅞	6⅞	Gearhart .24	11	19	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞+	1
37¼	10¼	GCinma .40	6	96	11⅞	10¾	10⅞—	¾
7	3	GenEduc Sv	4	7	3	3	3	
4⅛	1⅝	GEmpl .08e	7	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	½
7¼	2¼	G Housewar	7	18	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
9¼	4⅝	Gen Interior		5	5	5	5	
6⅛	3⅝	Gen Recrat	5	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11⅞	5	Gen Resrch	5	4	5½	5½	5½	
2½	1⅛	GResrc .01e		2	1¾	1¾	1¾—	⅜
12¼	4⅞	Genge Inc	6	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	
4	1½	Genisco Tch	15	20	1⅞	1¾	1⅞+	⅛
23	6½	Geon Ind	14	7	13⅛	12¼	12¾+	½
8⅞	4¾	Gerber Sci	31	2	7¾	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
22⅛	11⅞	Giant F .50a	7	x6	14½	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
11⅞	7	Giant Y .40a	10	18	9 7-16	9 3-16	9 3-16	—3-16
10½	8⅞	GIT Rl 1.20e	8	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
8¼	3⅜	Gladng .13t	6	29	4	3½	3¾+	⅛
7⅞	3¼	Glasrock Pr		4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
8½	5⅝	GlenGy .20a	4	9	6	5⅞	5⅞	
7½	5¼	Globclnd .40	6	2	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	¼
16⅞	6	GlobeSec Sy	5	14	6½	6½	6½	
14⅝	7	Glosser .22	5	1	9½	9½	9½—	⅛
20⅞	10¼	Groucher En	7	23	15⅞	15	15¼+	⅛
12¼	7½	Glover Inc	6	1	8⅞			
8⅞	5¼	Gldblatt .36	5	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
27	14¾	Golden Cycl	11	7	18⅝	18¼	18¼—	¼
13⅛	3⅛	Golo W Mob	8	11	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
16	2⅝	GoodLS .15e	5	8	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
6½	2¾	Goodrich wt		30	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
6½	3⅝	Gorin Strs	4	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
9½	3	Gouldinc wt		45	7⅞	7½	7½—	⅛
16	8	Gould T .84e	10	3	8½	8⅜	8⅜—	⅛
45	27	Grainger .27	33	6	42⅜	41⅜	42⅜+	½

Eurodollars

Nov. 7, 1973

	Bid	Ask	Change Bid
7 Day Fix	9 1/2	9 5/8	— 1/8
One Month	9	9 1/8	— 1/2
3 Months	9 5/16	9 7/16	— 3/16
6 Months	9 3/16	9 5/16	— 1/16
One Year	8 3/4	8 7/8	....

European Gold Markets

Nov. 7, 1973

	Open	Close	N.C.
London Fix	97.35	97.40	— .60
Zurich	97.75	97.25	— .75
Paris (12.5 kilo)	100.95	101.10	+ .94

U.S. dollars per ounce.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

Nov. 7, 1973

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly

(w) Alexander Fund $9.60
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd $9.12
(w) Amitalia Fund $6.67
AMINCOR BANQUE S.A.:
— (d) Globvalor SF66.00
(w) Andreae Equity Can.$5.52
(w) Apollo Tempo SF101.61
(i) Apollo Fund S.A. $9.76
(w) Aries Fund $4.85
(w) Asco Corporation DM11.81
(w) Austral. Trust S.A. $9.56
(w) Austral'n Selection Fd $6.70
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd.S.A. $11.38
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund $11.19
(r) Japan Growth Fund $14.93
(d) Japan Selection Fund $52.30
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $14.15
JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine East. Trust $76.37
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $43.36
— (r) Jardine Selection NV $21.06
(d) KB Income Fund LF1,697
(w) Keyfund $7.39
(w) Kleinwort Benson Int'l. $12.19
(w) Kleinwort Bens.Jap.F $19.39
(w) Leverage Cap Hold $22.05

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Nov. 7, 1973

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
24045 Abitibi	$ 14⅛	13¾	14⅛+	⅜
7160 Acklands	$ 12⅞	10¾	10⅞+	⅛
700 Acres Ltd	$ 13½	13¼	13¼+	⅛
1550 Agnico E	570	550	560 —	5
1750 Agra Ind	$ 12½	12½	12½	
3503 Alta Gas T	$ 11	10⅞	10⅞	
500 Algo Cent	$ 15⅝	15¼	15⅝+	⅛
1400 Alminex	725	720	725 +	25
450 Argus C pr	$ 14½	14¼	14¼—	⅛
1425 Atco Ind	$ 16	15½	16 +	½
1023 Banister C	$ 23	23	23 +	½
2450 Bank N S	$ 39¼	39⅛	39¼	
7783 Bell Canad	$ 41⅝	41⅛	41⅛+	⅛
1300 Bettm I	$ 16¼	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
950 Block Bros	235	230	230 +	5
1200 Bovis Cor	230	225	230	
1660 BP Can	$ 14½	14½	14½	
2055 Bralor Res	175	175	175 +	5
3900 Bramalea	$ 6¼	6	6¼+	¼
1103 Brameda	57	57	57 —	3
6635 Brenda M	880	860	875 +	25
1000 BC Forest	$ 23¾	23½	23⅝+	⅛
221 BC Phone	$ 53½	53½	53½	
16050 Brunswk	580	560	580	
1520 Budd Auto	$ 14⅝	14	14⅛+	⅛
8325 Burns Fds	$ 16½	16½	16½	
1000 Cad Dev	$ 15	15	15	
1190 Cal Pow	$ 23	23	23 —	¼
10500 Camflo	865	840	840 —	30
2595 Campau A	$ 9¾	9½	9⅝—	⅛
530 C Pakrs K	$ 24⅞	24⅝	24⅝+	½
2912 Can Perm	$ 21¾	21⅝	21⅝—	¼
9500 C Tung	340	325	325 —	10
1400 C Cablesy	$ 15⅛	16⅛	16⅜—	⅜
3786 C Imp Bank	$ 31	30¾	31 —	⅛
2963 C Ind Gas	$ 10	9⅝	9⅞+	⅜
2155 CIL	$ 19⅞	19	19 —	¾
889 Cdn Tire A	$ 55⅝	55	55⅝+	⅝
1000 C Uilties	$ 10⅛	10¼	10⅜+	⅛
130 Candel Oil	$ 12	12	12	
380 Cassiar	$ 12½	12⅛	12¼—	⅜
2753 Celanese	$ 6¾	6⅝	6¾+	⅛
4643 Chemalloy	220	215	220 +	5
2150 Chieftan D	$ 13	12⅞	13 +	¼
200 CHUM	$ 9	9	9 —	½
500 C Holiday	$ 10¼	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
900 Con Bldg	285	275	285 +	5
2900 C Rambler	325	315	315 —	10
10700 Con Distrb	$ 23¼	22¾	23 —	⅜
4558 Cons Gas	$ 16⅝	16¼	16⅝+	⅛
1525 Craigmt	760	755	760	
250 Crush Intl	$ 10¾	10¾	10¾+	½
6556 Donison	$ 48¼	46⅞	48 +	1⅛
500 Dicknsn	335	335	335 +	10
4494 Dofasco	$ 30¾	30⅜	30⅜	
1210 Dom Store	$ 14⅞	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
450 Dupont	$ 28⅝	28¼	28⅝+	⅛
325 Dylex L A	$ 9¼	9¼	9¼	

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American Stock Exchange Trading

Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
(Continued from preceding page.)							
10¾	Soundsn .40	6	85	17	13⅞	17	+ 1¾
8¼	SoestCa .80a	10	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
16¼	SC 5.2pf 1.30		14	17½	17½	17½	
3⅜	Sou Real Ut	17	4	5	5	5	
16¾	Sou-Roy 1.28	44	32	84	83⅛	84	+ 1⅛
7⅛	Specity Rest	5	14	7½	7⅛	7⅜	— ⅛
5	Spector Ind	12	27	5⅞	5⅜	5⅝	— ⅛
3½	Spelzmn Ind	3	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
4	Spencer .32t	3	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
5⅜	Splenter .60	4	14	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
7¾	SSP In .20a	5	3	8	8	8	
2⅝	Std Metals		9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7⅞	StdMetA .42	4	11	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
5	StdPac Corp	4	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
20⅜	St Shrs 1.43t		6	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
13⅛	Stange .20	15	34	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
4⅞	StanlyA .40t	61	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
8	StarSmk .40	5	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	StateSL .20h	4	11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
16⅜	Statham Ins	19	11	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
3⅞	Steiner Inc	6	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	Stelber Ind	8	392	7⅞	5⅞	7⅛	+ 1⅛
¾	Stellar Ind		1	9-16	9-16	9-16	—1-16
15¾	Stepa Ch .28	9	31	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
1	Sterl Electr	6	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
3	SterlPre .30t	6	18	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7	Sterndent	3	35	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
13¾	StopShop .90	5	10	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	STP Cp .40	7	83	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
3⅜	Struth Wells	17	25	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
2⅝	1	Summit Org	16	4	1	1	1	
8⅝	4⅞	SunCityI .25	7	21	6¼	5⅞	6¼	
9¼	4½	Sunair .12e	6	9	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
9⅝	4⅝	SupFdSv .20	7	3	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	
15-16	2	Supercr .10a	5	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
12⅛	4	Sup Ind Intl	5	10	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
17½	7½	Sup Surg Mf	9	2	10½	10½	10½	
9	3⅜	Susquhana		4	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
12⅝	6	Susqu pf.75k		11	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
2¾	1	SutrMtg wt		4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
9⅞	2⅜	Synalloy	6	9	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
121¼	46¼	Syntex .40	35	387	109⅝	106	107¼	+ 1¼
32¼	16	Sysco Cp .20	16	x10	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
6⅞	2½	System Eng		42	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
		T						
17½	11⅜	TastyB .92r	8	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
1⅞	1⅛	Tech Sym		29	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
13½	5¼	Techel Oper	9	7	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
3	1	Techcl Tape	7	7	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
19¾	6½	Tchnicolor	6	89	8⅝	7⅞	8	— ¼
3⅝	1⅞	Technitrol	14	12	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
30	24¼	Tejon R .20a	23	13	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅞
27⅜	14¼	Telefx 1.29t	6	8	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅝
5⅝	⅜	Telex Cp wt		121	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
5¼	2½	Tenna Corp		54	3	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
8	3¼	Tenneco wt		32	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅜	Tensor Cp	6	10	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
27 ¼	13⅛	Teradyn Inc	22	16	22¼	21⅜	22¼	+
25⅝	11⅛	TesoroPF wt		205	22⅝	21	22⅝	+ 1½
9⅛	5⅛	Texsgint Co.	49	586	8½	7⅝	8¼	— ¼

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7⅞	3⅝	Texstar	4	10	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	2½	TFI Co Inc	10	21	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
7⅞	3⅞	ThorMk .32t		9	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
11⅝	6¾	Thrftmt .05a	6	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
14¼	3¼	Tidwell .23p	14	4	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
7⅛	4¼	Tiffany .16e	5	20	5½	5⅛	5½	— ¼
11⅞	7½	Timpte .20a	5	18	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅞
9⅛	2¾	Titmus Opt		1	4½	4½	4½	
28⅝	23⅝	TMCM 1.69e		61	26⅛	25	25½	— ½
25⅝	6½	Tokheim .35	13	52	7	7	7	— ⅛
11½	3¼	Tofchin Inst	5	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ¼
109	101	TolEd pf8.32		z210	106¼	104¼	106¼	+ 1¾
24⅞	7	ToppsG .20e	9	20	9¼	8½	9¼	+ ⅝
18¼	13¼	Torin .40b	6	2	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅝
70	6	TotalPet NA	9	99	7 11-16	7⅝	7 11-16	+1-16
20⅝	13½	Total pf.70		3	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅜
8⅞	5⅛	Tracor Inc	6	30	6	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅛
18⅝	4⅝	TranLux .35	20	15	5	4⅞	5	— ⅛
1¾	1	Trnsair .01e		8	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
26⅝	1¾	TWA wt		967	2¼	1⅞	2	
9½	4⅞	Treadw .23t	6	6	5	5	5	
9½	5	TriStMtr .12	6	52	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
3¼	2⅜	TubosM .23e	6	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—1-16
9¼	2¾	Tuftco Corp	7	6	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
12½	4½	Turbodyne	26	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
28½	18½	Turnr C 1.20	6	5	20	20	20	
13¼	5⅝	TwinFair In	5	16	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	5⅞	Tyco Labs	9	70	10⅞	10¼	10½	+ ⅜
		U						
2⅝	1⅝	UIP Cp .02a	7	22	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
25⅞	10	UnInvest .60	7	2	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
27½	18⅜	UnaTr 2.28e	9	17	20¾	20⅜	20¾	+ ½
7¼	2	Unam Tr wt		1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
11	6⅛	UnAirPr .40	5	21	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
4 3-16	2 3-16	Un Asb Inc	7	10	3⅜	3 11-16	3 11-16	—1-16
2⅛		UnBrand wt		32	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
12⅞	4½	Un Dollar St	3	16	5⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
3	1⅛	Unit Foods	6	38	2	2	2	
6⅞	3⅞	UnNat Corp		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
1½	½	UnNalCp wt		1	⅝	⅝	⅝	—1-16
1¼	½	Un Nat wt n		1	11-16	11-16	11-16	—1-16
11	9⅞	Un Nat pf.70		24	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
9⅞	7½	UnP Dv .62a	7	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
32¾	25⅛	USBnT 2.37e	16	11	27¾	27⅜	27¼	+ ⅛
19¼	6⅞	US Filt .10a	13	106	13	12⅞	12⅞	
21¾	16⅜	USLsR .178e	13	2	17¼	17⅛	17¼	
2⅞	1	USLsg R wt		2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
4⅝	2	USNat Rsrc	5	58	4	4	4	
10⅞	4⅞	US Radium	7	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
14¾	6½	US Reducin	5	7	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	8⅛	US Rub .60a	8	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
29½	13⅛	Unitek Corp	13	37	18⅝	18½	18½	— ¼
31	16½	Unity Buy S	14	7	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
5	2⅝	UnivCig .05r	6	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
2⅞	1¼	Un Cont .04t		11	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
13	8	Univ Mar .4C	23	3	8¾	8½	8½	
11⅞	4½	Univ Rscrcs		174	7⅛	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
22⅞	10¾	UrisBldg wt		1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
13⅞	9⅜	Utah Ids .40	24	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
8⅞	4	UVInd wt		31	8	7⅜	7⅞	— ⅛
		V						
20⅜	7⅞	VallesSt .95t	10	7	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
6½	3⅛	Valley Mial	12	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
25⅜	9½	Valmac .60	2	44	17½	16¾	17	— ¼

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
6⅛	3⅞	Valspar .21	6	7	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
5½	2½	ValueLin D		7	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
15⅛	8¼	VanDorn .28	6	17	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
5	2	Varo Inc	7	37	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
23	12¼	Veeccins .24	9	18	18⅛	17¼	17½	— ¼
5¼	2¼	Verniiron	10	19	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	— ⅛
10¾	4	Vesely Co	10	11	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ½
5⅛	1	Viewlex		26	1⅝	1½	1½	
14⅝	6⅛	Viking Genl	3	9	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
9½	3⅞	Vikoa Inc	50	9	3½	3½	3½	
17¼	4	Vintage Ent	4	5	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
8¼	5	VLN Corp	5	12	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
7½	3½	Vulc Cp .10	15	5	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	4¼	Vulc Inc .30	8	2	4½	4½	4½	
12⅛	10½	VulcInc pf 1		3	10¾	10¾	10¾	
		W						
8⅛	4¼	WabMag .10	10	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
17⅝	6⅞	Wacknht .28	8	x21	8⅝	8	8¼	— ¾
5¼	2⅜	WadlEq .10e	8	1	3	3	3	
18⅛	10⅛	WagnrEl .48	6	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
10⅝	6	Wainoco Oil	17	18	7	6 13-16	6 13-16	+1-16
2½	¼	WardFds wt		3	1	1	1	— ⅛
14	3½	WarC pfC.05		90	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
37	18⅝	WasPstB .40	7	31	21¾	21½	21½	— ½
16	12⅛	WashRI 1.20	15	3	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
9	4⅛	Walsco .05e	10	4	5½	5¼	5¼	— ¼
5⅞	3⅛	Weiman Co	5	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
8	4	Wellco Ent	4	7	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ¼
22¼	8⅛	WestChP .72	14	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Westats Ptl		54	2¼	2	2⅛	
2⅞	1	Wesby Fsh		1	1	1	1	
8½	4	Westn Decal	26	42	7⅝	7 7-16	7 9-16	+1-16
20⅝	12⅛	Westn Finl	4	6	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
2⅞	¼	Wstrn Orbis		12	1⅛	15-16	1	— ⅛
5½	1⅛	WstPacI wt		1	2¼	2¼	2¼	

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
15¾	4⅞	Westran Ind	16	31	10½	9⅝	10½	+ ⅛
11¼	6¼	Whitaker .34	5	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
4⅞	2⅛	Whitehal Co	6	11	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
19⅜	16½	Whiting 1.20	9	2	17¾	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	¾	Whittakr wt		16	1	15-16	1	
2½		Wichita Ind		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
4⅞	2¾	Willcx Gibb	5	13	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
16⅛	7⅛	Wmhous .20	6	10	9⅞	9¼	9¾	— ¼
7¼	3⅞	WilshrO .20t	20	442	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
12⅞	7⅞	WilsonCo .80	6	119	12½	12	12⅛	— ⅛
5⅞	3	WilsonBr .30	6	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
4½	2½	Wilsn P .06p		6	2½	2½	2½	
10¾	7¼	Winklmn .40	5	1	8	8	8	
7⅛	3¼	Winston Mll	4	5	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
16	3⅞	WolfHB .24	6	2	4	4	4	
9⅞	5⅞	Wolv Ind .32	5	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
22	7¼	Wood In .72t	9	8	10¼	10	10¼	— ¼
13	3⅜	Woodmoor	3	9	3½	3½	3½	
12⅞	6¼	Worces Cont	9	20	11	10¾	11	+ ¼
12⅝	8⅞	Work Wr .60	5	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
16⅝	5¼	Wrather Cp	45	11	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ¼
1⅝	13-16	Wright Har		28	15-16	⅞	15-16	+1-16
10¼	2¾	WTC Air .10	6	49	3	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
40¾	13	WUI In .20e	9	x10	18¾	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅝
4⅝	2⅛	Wyle Labs	8	21	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅜
29⅞	8	Wynn Intl	5	21	12½	11½	11½	— ¾
14⅛	9½	WymBan .44	8	59	11	10½	10¾	+ ½
		Y						
25	11¾	Yates Ind	10	92	21	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
		Z						
5½	3½	Zero Mfg	7	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
8½	3⅝	ZimHom .24	12	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
2⅞	1⅛	Zion Foods		1	1½	1½	1½	

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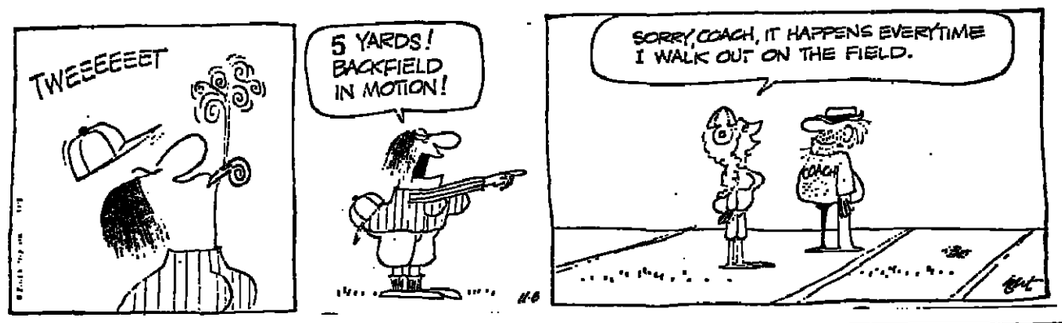

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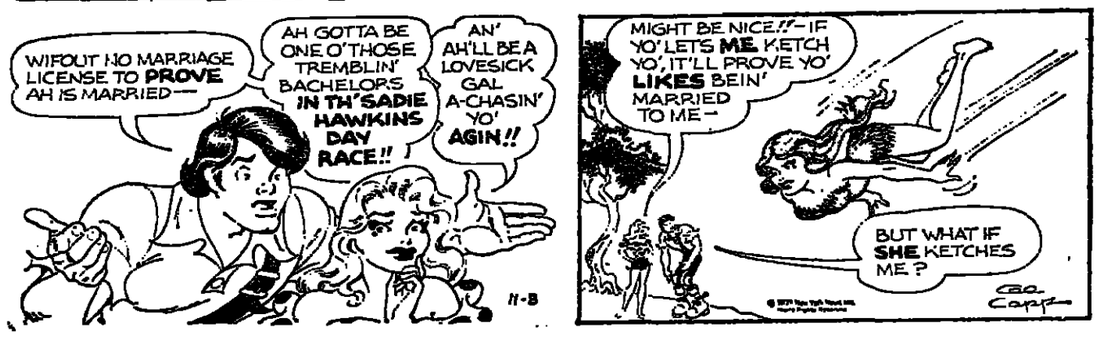

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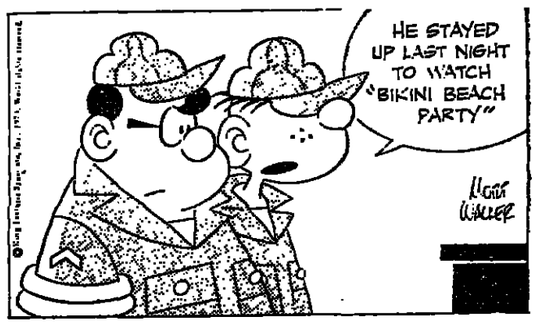

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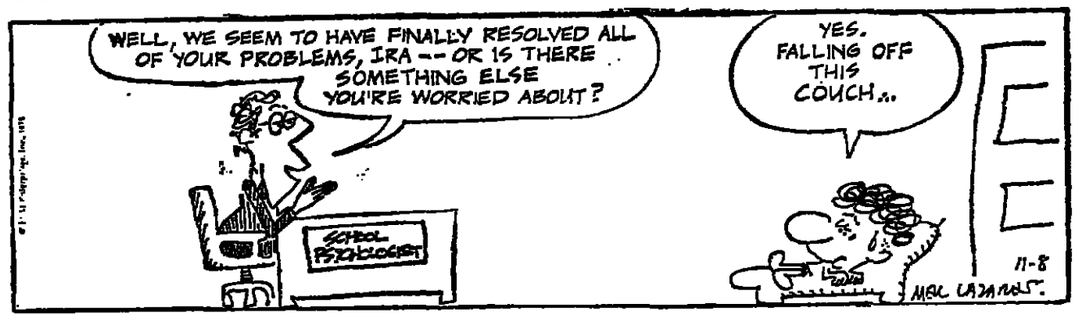
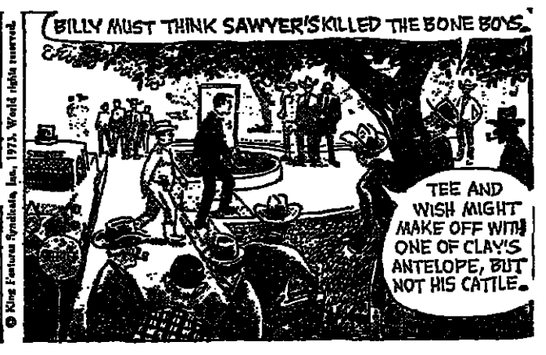


BUZ SAWYER



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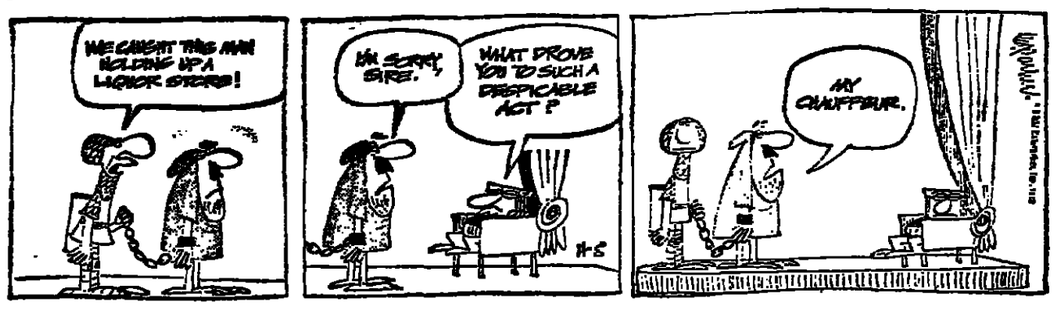

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BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

The dramatic deal shown in the diagram produced varied results during playoffs to determine the 1974 North American team for the world championships.

South passed originally, but pre-empted to the three-level when East opened. He eventually played five diamonds doubled against the lead of the club ten covered with the jack.

East won the first trick with the club ace and made the fatal error of playing the club king. When South ruffed with the five and West was unable to overuff, it was not difficult for the declarer to work out the location of the diamond king. He led to the diamond ace, collecting the king, and drew the missing trump, remaining in the dummy.

NORTH
♠ 1042
♡ AJ10
◇ A87
♣ J987

WEST
♠ AJ9865
♡ Q832
◇ 42
♣ 10

EAST
♠ KQ7
♡ 97
◇ K
♣ AKQ6532

SOUTH (D)
♠ 3
♡ K654
◇ QJ109653
♣ 4

East and West were vulnerable.

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
Pass	Pass	Pass	1 ♣
3 ◇	3 ♠	4 ◇	4 ♠
5 ◇	Dbl.	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the club ten.

South now had a marked ruffing finesse available against East's club queen. East did not cover dummy's eight, a slight error, and the singleton spade went away.

The next club lead was covered and ruffed, and the declarer led a heart to the ten successfully. As there was still a trump and dummy to deal with the fourth round of hearts, he could claim an overtrick without the necessity to repeat the finesse, scoring 650.

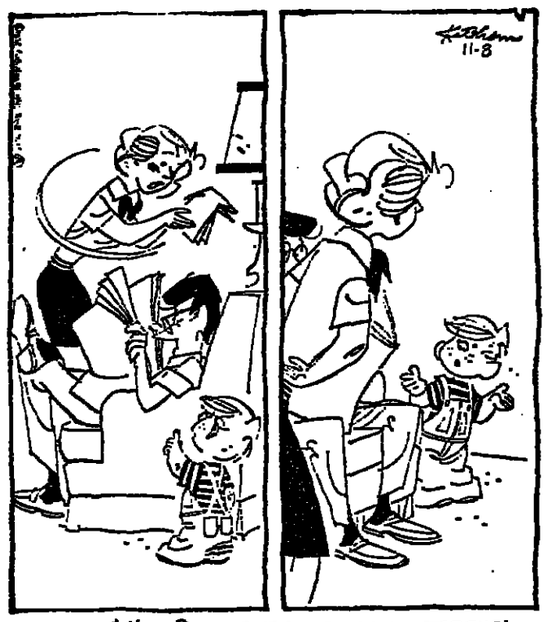
In the replay, South opened three diamonds and North made a tactical bid of three no-trump. This was a triumph of a sort, since this became the final contract. It was down four tricks rather than five because West parted with one spade for signaling purposes.

North-South were not unhappy to lose 200 points because their opponents could have made a vulnerable gain in spades, but they found that they had lost 13 international match points on balance.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

		C	A	I	L	L	A		L	A	T	I	N	
S	O	C	I	A	L		I	R	O	N	A	G	E	
P	L	A	S	M	A		M	A	I	L	E	R	S	
E	D	D	A		R	A	B	B	L	E		A	T	E
A	W	E		G	I	T			T	E	N	E	T	
R	A	M		I	C	E	M	E	N		A	G	R	A
		R	Y	A	L		L	A	N	E		R	E	S	I	T
			S	T	A	I	R	W	E	L	L			
S	I	S	I		D	E	N	E		A	Y	A	S	
A	N	T	A		D	R	E	A	M	Y		T	I	M
A	M	E	N	D				V	A	S		A	N	I
R	O	E		E	A	S	T	E	R		O	L	E	S
	S	L	I	N	G	E	R		T	R	I	O	D	E
	T	E	N	S	I	L	E		Y	E	S	S	I	R
		S	E	N	D	S		R	E	E	S	E		

DENNIS THE MENACE

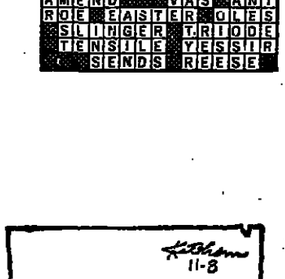


JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YEASS
ABOOT
NIFTIE
CAMEEN



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: DRONE FUDGE INFECT TWINGE

Answer: What you wouldn't have a single reason for getting—A WEDDING GIFT

BOOKS

A CROWN OF FEATHERS And Other Stories

By Isaac Bashevis Singer. Farrar, Straus & Giroux. 342 pp.

Reviewed by Alfred Kazin

ISAAC Bashevis Singer is an extraordinary writer. And this new collection of stories, like so much that he writes, represents the most delicate imaginative splendor, wit, mischief and, not least, the now unbelievable life that Jews once lived in Poland. But Singer is also a rarity among Jewish novelists. Though necessarily secularized, he still has access to the mystical Jewish theology in which he was brought up by the rabbis on rabbis who were his father, grandfathers, uncles. So the world to Isaac Bashevis Singer still represents the *mind* of God. Pious folk are obsessed with obeying the will of God. But God, the inexpressible Other, the unfathomable Father who dominates pious lives, is to Singer an endlessly surprising thinker whose uncountable variables of creation are so many that Singer has an amused understanding of classical paganism, made up of irreconcilable spirits who were nevertheless behind every bush. And who rather crowded the world with their busy divinity. But who else would say in his own voice about Israel:

"In the paper before me I read about thefts, car accidents, border shootings. One page was full of obituaries. No, the Messiah hadn't come yet. The Resurrection was not in sight. Orthopedic shoes were displayed in a shop across the way" and in the same story, "The Captive," have a painter say about Israel: "Once I had a philosophy about indifference. But here one cannot be indifferent. At night, when the moon is shining and I walk through the narrow alleys, I am enraptured. If I moved to another country I would die from yearning. I stroll along the sea and literally hear the words of the prophets. It's in my imagination, I know, but I'm surrounded by the old Israelites and even the Canaanites and the other nations that preceded Joshua, the son of Nun. I've lived in both Algeria and Morocco. The ghosts there are wild apaches, murderers, maniacs. This land teems with saints and heroes. Although I do not believe in God, I hear His voice. An atavism has taken hold of us Jews and it is even stronger than the instinct for life. Don't you feel it?"

There are 24 stories in this collection. The (mostly) Jewish characters who pass through them (not forgetting the thin, unsaintly vegetarian who wrote them) do just that—they always just pass through. They are part of a mysterious creation that is the larger, more interesting part of themselves. Their notable temporariness in this world may express their flight through the mind of God. But this "passing through" is also a tribute to the larger body of believers, God's people living and dead, whom a Jew calls upon when he prays and who help make up the deeper existence of the individual Jew. But since Singer is the most unsentimental observer of his fellow Jews, this "passing through" is also seen as a desperate mutability. It is what his Polish Jews have built into themselves as a result of so much hatred. In their hearts, they believe the world to be unreal.

In the title *story* a be and gifted young orphan, brought up by her wealthy and indulgent grandfather, the voice of her dead mother scorning the harshly suitor her grandfather ha ed for her. Akhsa refuse the grandfather is disgrac dies. Akhsa, alone in the now hears her grandmothe ing her that Christ *is* t of God and to look insi pillow for the sign. It is a of feathers, topped by Akhsa is so impressed communication from the s world that she becomes a C marries a Polish squire. Ev ly she discovers that ther mother" is being impersons the devil. In the last an remarkable section of thi she returns to the Jewis munity, searches out and her old suitor, a religious who has never forgiven h who forces her to und series of wild penances t nally kill her. Before her she still longs for a sig pure truth revealed." But she guesses that there is crown of feathers in her and this one bears th Hebrew letters that stand unsayable name of God, dies without the assuranc this crown is more a revela *the* truth than the other.

Demons are a big th Singer's fiction, though m his "first" readers compl him that demons are not believed in—a strange com indeed when you consider experience. But on this p a story about a woman wi always losing things, her h *has the perfect comment*, a ed to Singer himself, wi pears in several of these in the most natural and a al sort of way. Memoir h comes story, and story som memoir.

"'You often write abo mysterious powers. You be demons, imps—what have Even if demons do exis are not in New York. What a demon do in New Yor would get run over by a tangle himself in a subw never find his way out. I need a synagogue, a ritual house, a poorhouse, a garre torn prayer books—all the phernalia that you descr your stories. Still, hidden that no one can explain everywhere... I have h experience with them. Th dish newspapers wrote al and the English ones too. H long do they write abou thing? Here in America, Heavens would part ar angel Gabriel were to fl with his six fiery wings a a walk on Broadway, they not write about it for mo a day or two. If you ar rush to go light candles ar the incoming Sabbath, I wi back some other time,' h smiling and winking."

Alfred Kazin's most work is "Bright Book o American Novelists and tellers From Hemingw Mailer." This review has abridged.

© The New York Times.

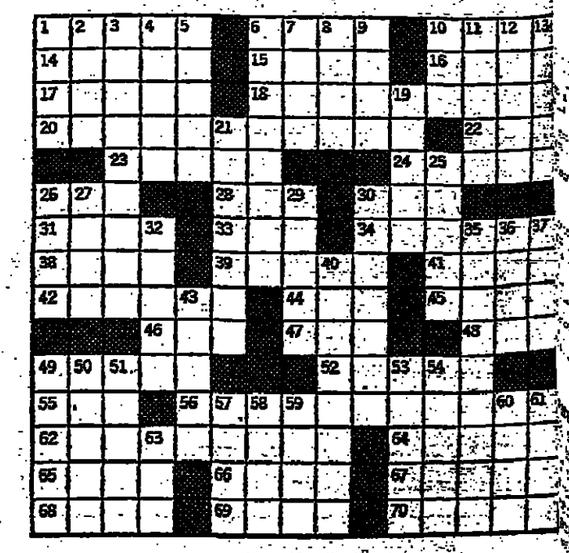
CROSSWORD — By Will

ACROSS

1 Snapshot advice
6 Early Asian
10 Wrought
14 Tried
15 Popular hue
16 Pound
17 "The coward does it with ——"
18 Fretful
20 Pens of early days
22 Italian numeral
23 Millinery item
24 Kind of alcohol
26 Cuckoo
28 Catchall abbr.
30 Sine —— non
31 East Indian tree
33 Pou ——
34 Outcome
38 Grandparental
39 Musical rates
41 Mall event
42 Chemical sugar
44 Sea bird
45 Straw in the wind
46 Maid or master
47 Needed: Abbr.
48 Appropriate expression, with 52 Across
49 Island off Greece
52 See 48 Across
55 U.K. decoration
56 Decorative process
62 Makes a good showing
64 Chemical compound
65 Sommer of films
66 "Just as the —— is bent . . ."
67 Landed estate
68 Dice throw
69 Punta del ——
70 Kind of Saxon

DOWN

1 Kind of rug
2 Large shark
3 Not making sense
4 Cowboy gear
5 Catchall abbr.
6 Preliminary model
7 On a par: Prefix
8 Two-man competition
9 Countess's spouse
10 Torme
11 Mercury
12 —— Lane
13 Atelier feat
19 Expend
21 Sought
25 Italian poet
26 Trojan War
27 Defense arm
29 One with potential
30 Five, to Cae
32 Stand-offish
35 Pounding on
36 Dairy surrog
37 Camptown s
40 Have a close mind
43 Bearish time
49 Disguises th meaning
50 Agora coins
51 Noxious odo
53 Small openin
54 Waco man
57 Commedia de ——
58 Ruckuses
59 Leave off
60 Subject of reverence
61 Saarinen
63 Poker term



هكذا من الأصل

...nitas Bows Out ...s Active Player

By William N. Wallace

...W YORK, Nov. 7 (NYT).—John Unitas, pro ...ball's most renowned player, this week will ... to the San Diego Chargers' inactive list—...ast squad.

...n Waller, the interim coach of the Chargers, ...ses to play the young quarterbacks, Dan ... and Wayne Clark, in San Diego's last six ... It is Clark who will move up to take the ... of Unitas on the 40-man active roster.

...e concept of Unitas, now 40 years old and in ...ull pro season, as a taxi-squad member is ... to take. The circumstances, however, were ...l and somewhat romantic. They show what ... of stuff Unitas is made of—unpretentious ...m.

...er San Diego lost for the third time in four ... to Pittsburgh, 38-21, Oct. 7, Unitas went ...arland Svare, the coach who resigned this ... It would be perfectly all right with him, ...ny said, if Svare wanted to try the promising ...s Fouts thereafter. He would step aside.

...re, who played against Unitas as a Giants ...acker in the 1950s and reveres the man, ...lied. It was the logical move. Fouts was the ...erback of the future and the Chargers, with ...as, had no future this season. So Fouts ...d. Now Clark also will play, but not Unitas.

...itas was not benched. He merely took himself ...out of the action. "I don't know why they ...d for me in the first place," he said a couple ...eeks ago.

...e transaction was one the principal, Eugene ...Klein, will not soon forget. Klein, the team's ...dent, paid the Baltimore Colts $150,000 last ...er for Unitas and then gave John a two-year ...act at $250,000 per year.

...are, who is to remain on as the Chargers' ...al manager, had nothing to do with the ... although he supported it as a Unitas wor...ner. Klein, a Beverly Hills-type long in the ...tainment business, was buying "a great ...perty." It was a slightly worn property that ... apart in training camp with a twisted knee ... an aching back.

...th that kind of a contract, Unitas will be ...d the Chargers next season in some capacity. ...oesn't want to coach. What he would like to ... to go back to Baltimore where all his friends ... his restaurant, The Golden Arm, and his ...children, who live with his former wife.

Johnny Unitas, 40 and out of the running.

...n Brodie, 38 and attempting to stay on.

49ers May Limit Brodie as Starter

By Dave Brady

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (WP).—John Riley Brodie is snapping at suggestions that he should retire immediately. And the San Francisco 49ers are chafing over being referred to as the best last-place team in the NFL.

Nor have league statistics tended to improve sour dispositions. They show that San Francisco is leading the league with 592 yards in penalties, an average of seven calls a game.

Coach Dick Nolan finally has come out of his blue funk to prepare for Sunday's visit to Washington and is saying that he is going to give second-year quarterback Joe Reed more playing time in view of Brodie's decision to retire at the end of the season.

The team that has won the last three NFC West titles now has a 3-5 record, behind New Orleans (4-4), and a funeral atmosphere prevailed in the 49ers' dressing room after a 30-20 loss at Detroit Sunday.

Brodie threw 47 passes against the Lions. He missed his first nine, later connected on eight straight, and then missed six in a row. But he was a bit churlish after the game because he set a club record with six interceptions, four of which were converted into Lion scores.

In the dressing room, the usually composed veteran of 17 seasons, anticipating questions from interviewers, remarked, "No, I did not throw the ball well. If you want to say that is why we lost, go ahead."

On Monday, a sportscaster in San Francisco suggested that Brodie should and would retire "at any moment" and the 38-year-old quarterback obviously resented the notion that he was ready to quit.

"I don't like to even give credit to that kind of statement," Brodie said later. "But I guess I have to set the record straight. My answer is no. I am not going to quit before the end of the season."

Possibly ready to capitalize on Brodie's scuffed pride, Nolan commented, "I am not counting John out of it [the quarterback assignment on Sunday]. All I am saying is that Joe Reed is going to play more."

Individual Pro Football Leaders

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Rushing

	Att.	Yds.	Avg.	TD
Dallas	166	701	4.4	4
...rton, Atlanta	142	589	4.1	4
...man, Minnesota	123	570	4.6	3
...kington, Green Bay	127	543	4.3	1
...eson, Los Angeles	129	531	3.9	1
...ett, Chicago	127	503	4.0	3
...van, Philadelphia	110	497	4.5	1
...or, Detroit	120	486	4.1	4
...atchon, Los Angeles	95	391	4.6	1
...ips, New Orleans	116	430	3.7	0

Receiving

	No.	Yds.	Avg.	TD
...michael, Philadelphia	41	608	14.8	6
...dor, Washington	36	507	14.1	5
...ng, Philadelphia	28	430	11.3	3
...er, New York	34	342	10.1	4
...arson, St. Louis	21	317	10.2	2
...ivan, Philadelphia	21	172	5.5	0
...th, St. Louis	29	417	14.4	1
...lick, San Francisco	28	488	15.3	2
...row, Atlanta	26	377	14.5	1
...iam, Minnesota	25	362	13.7	3

Scoring

	TD	PAT	FG	Pts.
...Mayer, Atlanta	0	20	24	76
... Los Angeles	0	21	21	72
... Minnesota	0	15	24	69
...psey, Philadelphia	0	19	16	67
...tt, San Francisco	0	15	17	66
...rson, St. Louis	10	0	0	60
...son, Los Angeles	9	0	0	54
...ten, St. Louis	6	21	20	51
...sch, Dallas	0	28	21	49
... Washington, San Francisco	6	0	0	36

Passing
(80 attempts)

	Att.	Com.	Pct.	Yds.	TD
...l, Los Angeles	123	76	57.6	1155	13
...bach, Dallas	188	105	55.1	1370	15
... Atlanta	169	87	51.5	973	5
...renton, Minnesota	170	101	59.4	1279	9
...del, Philadelphia	279	167	59.9	1969	12
..., St. Louis	248	137	55.2	1765	12
...enson, Washington	105	63	60.0	837	4
...ner, Washington	197	99	50.3	736	5
...glass, Chicago	117	66	56.3	862	5
...ining, New Orleans	169	91	53.8	967	4

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Rushing

	Att.	Yds.	Avg.	TD
Simpson, Buffalo	197	1106	5.6	8
Csonka, Miami	136	659	4.8	3
G. Johnson, Cincinnati	118	646	5.5	2
Morris, Miami	92	517	5.7	3
Lillis, Denver	148	587	4.0	6
Clark, Cincinnati	149	565	3.8	4
L. Mitchell, Baltimore	117	477	4.1	1
Hubbard, Oakland	106	474	4.5	4
Dawkins, Denver	94	441	4.7	1
Smith, Oakland	101	415	4.1	1

Scoring

	TD	PAT	FG	Pts.
Gerela, Pittsburgh	0	22	45	67
Yepremian, Miami	0	22	45	67
Blanda, Oakland	0	18	48	66
Turner, Denver	0	28	38	82
Cockroft, Cleveland	0	13	45	57
Little, Denver	9	0	0	54
Leypoldt, Buffalo	0	13	36	49
Simpson, Buffalo	8	0	0	48
Hunt, Baltimore	0	15	32	48
Morris, Miami	8	0	0	48

Passing
(80 attempts)

	Att.	Com.	Pct.	Yds.	TD
Stabler, Oakland	122	83	68.9	1272	8
Griese, Miami	146	74	50.7	916	10
Dawson, Kansas City	101	68	66.3	725	2
Plunkett, New England	181	100	55.2	1235	4
Johnson, Denver	202	107	52.9	1519	11
Woodall, New York	134	67	50.0	821	6
Anderson, Cincinnati	205	109	53.2	1435	7
Bradshaw, Pittsburgh	109	56	51.4	814	5
Phipps, Cleveland	169	84	49.7	921	4
Pastorini, Houston	158	85	54.4	786	4

Receiving

	No.	Yds.	Avg.	TD
Willis, Houston	37	371	7.3	1
Podolak, Kansas City	33	253	7.7	0
Clark, Cincinnati	30	233	7.8	0
Biletnikoff, Oakland	28	372	13.3	0
Buster, New England	26	327	12.6	1
Giant, Oakland	25	447	17.9	2
Curtis, Cincinnati	25	398	15.9	2
Little, Denver	25	264	10.6	1
Parks, Houston	24	317	13.2	1
Gresham, Houston	24	153	6.4	0

...rland Svare Quits

...AN DIEGO, Nov. 7 (AP).—...rland Svare has resigned as ...d coach of the San Diego ...argers, who have won only one ...their first eight National Foot...l League games this season. ...n Waller, assistant coach in ...rge of special teams, was ...ned interim head coach.

Gala Supreme Wins

MELBOURNE, Nov. 7 (AP).—Australia's premier horse race and biggest sporting event, the $227,970 Melbourne Cup, was won by Gala Supreme by a head from favorite Glengowan, with outsider Daneson third.

Team Requests Aid

GUATEMALA CITY, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—Guatemala will withdraw from the World Cup qualifying competition in Haiti unless the government provides financial support for the trip, Juan Jose Castillo, president of the Guatemalan Football Federation, said.

Devaluing Touchdowns

Kickers From Europe Dominate U.S. Football

By Shirley Povich

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (WP).—The invasion of soccer-style kickers of European parentage is threatening to dominate the American game long keyed to the touchdown.

In Atlanta on Sunday, the son of an immigrant Hungarian took five oblique swipes at the football with his soccer-trained foot and Atlanta had five field goals with which to beat the Los Angeles Rams, 15 to 13. The team that scored the game's only touchdown lost the game.

The Atlanta hero was Nick Mike-Mayer, whose father was a famous soccer star in the old country. The same day, field goals were being kicked for the Miami Dolphins by Garo Yepremian, an American Cypriot; for Green Bay by Chester Marcol, a Pole; for Cincinnati by Horst Muhlmann, a German; for Dallas by Toni Pritsch, an Australian, and for Kansas City by Jan Stenerud, a Norwegian.

There are some good old-fashioned straight-on American kickers as well, like George Blanda of the Raiders, but it is the soccer-trained lads who have helped bring the field goal to a higher art form. The effect, unhappily, has been to create an imbalance in the scoring, to devaluate the touchdown and reward teams that have surrendered to their inability to score a touchdown.

Except for those field goals that are properly dramatic, as the winning score in the final seconds, if you've seen one you've seen 'em all. The deadly effect of the field goal duels has been noted by the NFL, which has asked its competition committee to come up with some remedy, either in the form of re-evaluating the field goal or a penalty for missing a try.

The most heard suggestion is that field goals kicked from within the 20-yard line be valued at two points instead of three. But that has been rejected because of the certainty that a team kicking from the 16 would deliberately incur a five-yard penalty for the chance of booting a three-pointer from the 21.

A more drastic recommendation has been that the team kicking from longer distances be forced to lose the ball at the line of scrimmage if the kick misses. That idea, however, is disliked because it would tempt teams to abandon a field-goal try in favor of the fourth-down punt into the end zone, which is recognized as one of the game's greatest non-thrills.

The field goal has become so commonplace in pro football that it is often a dirty trick on the defense that has played its heart out and rung up more sacks than President Nixon, only to be beaten by a maneuver beyond its control. Moving in the hash marks, a gimmick to open up the offense, has had the effect mostly of inviting more field goals from better angles.

Only under special circumstances is the field goal exciting. Atlanta fans found it so when Mike-Mayer kicked those five, after the Falcons were stopped cold in all their attempts to get a touchdown. The fifth one by Mike-Mayer was especially admired by his coach, Norm Van Brocklin, inasmuch as it helped to save his job.

United Press International.

REARING TO GO—Nelson Bunker's Dahlia, one of the entries in the International, to be run at Laurel, Maryland, on Saturday, kicks her heels on arrival from France.

Ajax, Benfica Eliminated in Cup Play

From Wire Dispatches

SOFIA, Nov. 7.—Ajax of Amsterdam and Benfica of Lisbon, two of Europe's greatest soccer clubs, both were knocked out of the European Cup tournament tonight.

Ajax, European champions for the past three years, made its exit in Bulgaria, where Cska Sofia won the second-leg, second-round match, 2-0, in extra time to score a 2-1 aggregate victory.

Benfica, champions in 1961 and 1962, went out in Hungary where Ujpest Dozsa won, 2-0, for a 3-1 aggregate victory.

The end of the Ajax reign as European masters came when they could only manage a 1-0 first-leg victory over the Bulgarians in Amsterdam two weeks ago.

Marashliev and Mihailov scored the goals for Cska, which gained revenge for losing, 6-1, on aggregate to Ajax in the same round of last season's European Cup.

Ujpest's victory was made possible when Bene and Kolar scored twice in three minutes late in the second half.

The Bulgarians, playing before a capacity crowd of 65,000 at the Vassil Levski Stadium, went at their opponents right from the start. The game then went to two extra 15-minute halves and Michailov got the winner in the 116th minute.

The Bulgarians unsettled their opponents, playing to the instructions of coach Manolov, who said that Ajax could be beaten if they were played hard and kept under pressure.

For the first 20 minutes, Cska won more midfield possession than its opponent and Ajax looked nervous and scrappy.

Tempers were beginning to flare and, in the 25th minute, Swiss referee Bucheley warned Mulder for rough play. In the 35th minute, Neeskens and Penev exchanged blows and both players were sent off for several minutes.

During the rest of the half, however, the Dutch began to control the play, though during the whole of the half there was no serious shot at goal by either team.

After the interval, the game swung to the Bulgarians, who began to find the holes in the Ajax defense. In the 68th minute, Keizer was robbed of possession in the Ajax penalty area by Nikodimov, who fed a high ball to Marashliev, who nodded it home. Minutes later, Hulshoff cleared off the line with goalkeeper Stuy way out of position.

In Budapest, Benfica withstood the Hungarians for 65 minutes. But then Fezakeas ran down the right wing and passed to Bene, who was faced with two Benfica defensemen 15 meters from the goal. He dribbled past both and, after the keeper emerged from the goal, put it into the lower right corner of the goal.

In the 70th minute, fullback Kolar brought the ball from Dozsa's half to within 30 meters from Benfica's goal. He then bombed into the upper right corner.

Benfica's men showed fine technique, but mediocre teamwork. Even in missed chances, Dozsa was Benfica's superior and, had it not been for goalkeeper Henrique's brilliance, the Hungarians might have won by a much wider margin.

Bayern Munich Wins

DRESDEN, East Germany, Nov. 7 (AP).—Bayern Munich of West Germany advanced into the next round of the UEFA Soccer Cup series today after a 3-3 tie with East German champion Dynamo Dresden.

The West German champions won the previous match in Munich, 4-3.

Best Is Recalled By North Ireland For World Cup

BELFAST, Nov. 7 (UPI).—George Best, Manchester United's star who walked out of football for 11 months, was recalled yesterday to the Northern Ireland squad for the World Cup qualifying match against Portugal in Lisbon on Nov. 14.

Best's return to the international scene came only six weeks after the start of his comeback.

"Originally, I felt it would be unfair to George to put him into this match and under pressure," Northern Ireland manager Terry Neill said.

Neill said that he then telephoned Best's club manager, Tommy Docherty, who told him that the 27-year-old forward was ready again for international action.

"His genius is invaluable and he should motivate the side," Neill added.

Best, capped 31 times by Northern Ireland, last played for his country in October, 1972, when he was sent off against Bulgaria in Sofia for attempting to strike an opponent.

The International Federation of Football Associations banned Best for three World Cup tries, but the suspension was served during his retirement from the game.

Farewell at Aqueduct

Big Red's Final Appearance—Shades of Stymie

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (NYT).—The finest horse of his time formally closed up shop on the race trade yesterday with a ceremonious farewell to his New York public.

It was a nippy day of sunshine and clouds, and if the big red cold didn't draw children from their play and old men from the chimney corner, he did at least prompt thousands among Aqueduct's Election Day crowd to put aside their past performance charts and venture out into the gusty chill for one last look.

"He doesn't know what to do," said Mrs. John Tweedy, the mistress of Meadow Stable, as her champion posed in the winner's circle under a blue and white blanket. He's not run, he's not tired and he's not won."

"Eddie," called Henny Hoeffner, Lucien Laurin's assistant trainer, when Edward Sweat, the groom, was leading the horse away, "Go right back to the truck. He doesn't need anything. He doesn't know what he's doing with all this applause."

It was Secretariat's 17th visit to the winner's circle and the only time he ever got there without working for it. This reminded some of the older crocks present of the day 24 years ago when Stymie made a similar valedictory at old Jamaica, then a stately pleasure dome affectionately known as Footsore Downs and now a housing development about three miles from Aqueduct.

Stymie was a showy chestnut like Secretariat and, although television had not discovered horse racing in his day, he was as dearly beloved by his following of thousands as Secretariat has been among TV's millions. Like his public at Footsore Downs, Stymie was common folks, a refugee from the claiming races who became a millionaire by honest effort. It took the 3-year-old Secretariat only 20 races to make a million dollars: Stymie faced the starter 131 times, running until the end of his eighth year.

For his farewell, Hirsch Jacobs had Stymie ponied down the home stretch to the paddock instead of coming the shorter way around the clubhouse turn. He was unidentified by silks or bridle number, yet the horse players recognized him instantly and waves of applause followed him from the far end of the grandstand to the clubhouse. Saddled in the paddock, he returned to the track but flatly refused to enter the winner's circle.

He had got there 35 times on merit and Stymie took favors from nobody.

New York has had a number of these little ceremonies since Stymie's day—Native Dancer, Tom Fool, Nashua, Kelso and the mare Shuvee were saluted in this fashion—and never was more genuine warmth displayed than yesterday. Secretariat looked magnificent as always, Ron Turcotte was properly turned out in Meadow Stable's blue and white blocks, and Edward Sweat was resplendent; a puffy new cap had replaced the groom's porkpie hat, he had a mod jacket, burgundy slacks and two-toned shoes.

Mrs. Tweedy got a big bouquet of red roses and an assortment of mementoes, including a silver scroll inscribed with the colt's racing record and the words: "From a grateful New York Racing Association whose fans thrilled to his matchless heroics for two years of an historic career, on the occasion of Secretariat's final racetrack appearance."

An agreeable extra touch was the presentation of wrist watches to Eddie Sweat and Charley Davis, the exercise rider who was mounted on Billy Silver, the stable pony.

All this happened after the third race. By the time the field lined up for the sixth race, Secretariat was back in his barn at Belmont, where he will await shipment to Claiborne Farm, Paris, Ky. In the sixth race was a three-year-old gelding named Master Achiever. On July 4 last year, Master Achiever got second money when Secretariat finished fourth in his first start. Next time they met Secretariat won by six lengths. Yesterday Master Achiever was sixth.

For yesterday's seventh, the field included Angle Light, who beat Secretariat in the Wood Memorial last spring. This time Angle Light was second. They're still working for a living, steeds like Master Achiever and Angle Light. For the big horse, it's all fun now.

Laver Seeking Davis Cup Spot

SYDNEY, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—After an 11-year layoff from Davis Cup competition, Australian tennis professional Rod Laver has arrived in Sydney, hoping to win a place on this year's cup squad.

"I'm still an Aussie," said the red-haired, 35-year-old Laver, who now lives in California.

"I see no reason why I shouldn't try and help win the cup back for Australia just because I live away.

"I feel I've been a reasonable ambassador for Australia," he said.

Australia plays Czechoslovakia in Melbourne on Nov. 16, 17 and 18 in the Davis Cup interzone semifinal.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	7	3	.700	—
New York	7	5	.583	1
Buffalo	6	7	.462	2 1/2
Philadelphia	2	8	.200	6
Central Division				
Atlanta	8	5	.615	—
Capital	5	5	.500	1 1/2
Houston	4	9	.308	4
Cleveland	3	10	.231	5
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
Milwaukee	11	1	.917	—
Chicago	10	2	.833	1
Detroit	8	5	.615	3 1/2
KC-Omaha	4	8	.333	7
Pacific Division				
Los Angeles	8	5	.615	—
Portland	6	4	.600	1/2
Golden State	6	4	.600	1/2
Seattle	4	10	.286	4 1/2
Phoenix	3	10	.167	5 1/2

Tuesday's Game

Cleveland 115, L.A. 98 (Smith 22, Carr 20; West 21, Hawkins 19).

NHL Results

Tuesday's Game

Vancouver 3, Buffalo 3 (O'Flaherty, Lever, Kurtenbach; Martin 2).

Ohio State Gets Top Grid Rating

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (UPI).—Here are the United Press International's board of coaches major college football ratings, with records and number of first-place votes in parentheses:

(Eighth Week)

1.	Ohio State (7-0) (24)	336
2.	Alabama (8-0) (8)	308
3.	Oklahoma (6-0-1) (2)	297
4.	Michigan (8-0)	247
5.	Notre Dame (7-0) (1)	208
6.	Penn State (8-0)	205
7.	LSU (8-0)	134
8.	UCLA (7-1)	78
9.	Southern Cal. (6-1-1)	67
10.	Missouri (7-1)	42
11.	Nebraska (6-1-1)	14
12.	Texas (5-2)	8
13.	Houston (7-1)	6
14.	Texas Tech (7-1)	3
15.	Tie Miami, O. (8-0)	2
	Arizona St. (7-1)	2
17.	Tulane (7-1)	1

ABA Standings

EAST

	W	L	Pct	GB
Kentucky	10	1	.909	—
Carolina	10	4	.714	1 1/2
Memphis	5	7	.427	5 1/2
New York	4	7	.364	6
Virginia	3	8	.273	7
WEST				
Indiana	6	5	.545	—
Utah	6	6	.500	1/2
Denver	6	6	.500	1/2
San Antonio	7	8	.438	1 1/2
San Diego	4	8	.333	3 1/2

Tuesday's Game

Denver 110, San Diego 104 (Simpson 40, Beck 20; Johnson 26, Lamar 21).

WHA Standings

EAST

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
New England	8	4	1	17	67	36
Quebec	8	6	1	17	58	49
Chicago	7	4	1	15	48	39
Cleveland	6	3	2	14	42	36
Toronto	4	7	3	11	47	52
New York	4	9	2	10	33	58
WEST						
Edmonton	9	1	0	18	50	26
Winnipeg	6	5	2	14	47	39
Houston	5	3	1	11	35	24
Minnesota	5	5	1	11	35	34
Vancouver	3	10	0	6	26	62
Los Angeles	3	11	0	6	35	58

Tuesday's Games

Edmonton 8, New York 0 (McDonald, Climie 5, Perkins, Carlyle).

Chicago 5, Los Angeles 4 (Whitlock, Rochon, Palement, Harris, Hardy; Venerucco, Tardiff 2, Sutherland).

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

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ELECTRONIC ENGINEER, 39, British, experienced technical program management in European projects, fluent French, seeks post consultancy, industry, etc. Tel.: Paris, 470-69-39 or write to: Box 27,100, Herald Tribune, Paris.

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TOP SECRETARY, 25, with fluency in English, French, Spanish, German seeks interesting position, where exceptional qualifications can command salary of Fr. 3,000. Free now. Telephone: 825-58-23.

SWISS BILINGUAL SECRETARY, English, German, French, 25, 4 years experience, working permit, seeks job Paris 16e, 8e, 17e, Opéra. Fr. 2,700 x 13. Box 27,078, Herald, Paris.

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BILINGUAL SECRETARY, dual nationality, University degree, seeks part-time job (4-day week). Call: Paris, 633-05-82.

BILINGUAL AMERICAN GIRL, 24, some Spanish, graduate, travelled, seeks job in Tourist organization (experienced). Paris: 702.36.78.

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SITUATIONS WANTED

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Art Buchwald

Recording It Again

WASHINGTON.—The solution to the two missing presidential tapes is simple. The President should do them over again with the same cast. It would be no problem for the White House to rent a recording studio and hire a producer to make tapes as good as the original.

Buchwald

This is how it would go.

Producer: OK, Mr. President, do you have your script? Now on this tape you're getting a call from John Mitchell. It's right after Watergate and Mr. Mitchell is giving you a fill-in. Mr. Mitchell, you hold the phone over there at that mike. Are we ready? Roll 'em. This is the Nixon-Mitchell telephone conversation tape one. Go.

* * *

Mitchell: Hi, Mr. President. John Mitchell here.

Nixon: Hello, John. How's Martha since you tied her up in Newport Beach?

Producer: Cut Mr. President, you sound too relaxed. Now you have to remember, this is right after Watergate and it looks like the Committee for the Re-Election of the President has been involved. Could you get some anxiety in your voice?

Nixon: I never show any anxiety.

Producer: Well, pretend you were just awakened or something. We want to make this thing sound real. *Okay, roll it again,* tape two.

Mitchell: Do you want to start from the *top* or where I tell the President I can't tell him anything about Watergate because it will only upset him?

Producer: All right, start from there.

* * *

Mitchell: Mr. President, I know something you don't know.

President: What is it?

Mitchell: I'm not going to tell you because you'll go through the roof.

President: But as President shouldn't I know everything you know? It isn't nice to keep secrets from me, John.

Mitchell: Someday you'll thank me for not telling you about it.

President: Why on earth did you bring it up if you can't tell me?

* * *

Mitchell: In the future I may have to testify that I didn't tell you about it and I want it on the record.

President: Well, what did you call for then?

Mitchell: Just to tell you I couldn't tell you anything about the Watergate break-in or who was involved.

President: I appreciate that. And, John, have a nice day.

Producer: *Beautiful.* You guys were perfect. All right, let's do the second tape. Where's John Dean?

Assistant: He's sitting over there being guarded by two Secret Servicemen. He says he doesn't want to do it.

Producer: Why doesn't he want to do it?

Assistant: He says he has a contract with Columbia Records and he can't make tapes for anyone else.

* * *

Producer: Get him over here to this mike.

Dean: I can't read my script with these handcuffs on.

Producer: Take off the handcuffs. Now, John, the presidency of the entire United States is at stake. How you read these lines could affect the history of the country. Do you understand?

Dean: I guess so. But this script doesn't sound like me.

Producer: Who's going to know, *John? You're in show biz.*

Dean: The President didn't say these things to me.

Producer: Look, John. Don't worry about what the President said to you. Let him worry about his own lines. Okay, let's roll. Everyone in the studio, quiet. Tape one Nixon-Dean in Oval Office alone.

President: I'm glad to see you, John. Do you have anything of importance to tell me?

Dean: We need a million dollars to cover up the Watergate scandal.

President: But that would be dishonest.

Producer: Cut... Mr. President, would you show more surprise in your voice when Dean brings up the million dollars.

Mary Blume

An Important Event: A New Resnais Film

PARIS (IHT).—Quietly and firmly, in Biarritz, Barbizon, Paris and Chamonix, an important event is taking place in France's logy cinema: After a four-year absence, Alain Resnais, director of "Hiroshima Mon Amour," "L'Année Dernière à Marienbad," "Muriel," "La Guerre Est Finie" and "Je T'Aime, Je T'Aime," is making a new film. Based on the Stavisky scandals which convulsed France in the early '30s, it stars Jean-Paul Belmondo as Alexandre Stavisky and is called "L'Empire d'Alexandre."

Although they are true, Resnais would loathe the words "an important event" and he would probably cut the above paragraph to a dozen words. "What one learns from Resnais is his obsession with *le mot juste*," says the novelist Jorge Semprun, who wrote the scripts for "La Guerre Est Finie" and "L'Empire d'Alexandre." "Maybe a certain adjective is not right for a certain character to say at a certain moment. Resnais will spot it at once."

Tall, with very delicate pale skin, hair that always looks freshly cut and round, very clear blue eyes, Resnais is affably succinct in talk, shading his meanings and emphases with care and with a certain hopelessness, for he knows that the nuances will be lost in print and his words will become statements. Asked for example about his remark in an interview that "Each time it is material necessity that forces me to accept a certain proposition," Resnais winces faintly at the baldness of the phrase and amplifies:

"Directing is a profession. Do it. My words weren't intended to be pejorative or sad. If you don't like the rules of the game, don't become a director." He says he doesn't read the books that have been written on him: "I find it odd that people write books about me. It could be imprisoning."

His films are difficult, but Resnais does not like to be thought of as seeking complications: "I've only turned down four or five films, subjects I couldn't do. The films I do are not the result of a conscious decision." He laughs. "I feel as if I do everything that comes my way, that I always say yes." Nor does he wish to seem an obsessive film-maker, and he once said he was willing to sacrifice 50 percent of his existence to film making and no more:

"On paper that sounds solemn," he says. "There are directors who care only for film. I'm always torn. I like to read, go to the theater, travel, ride my bicycle, visit friends. I have problems concentrating on a single activity." The travels he and his wife, the daughter of André Malraux, take are not very exotic: "Italy, Tunisia, Scotland. The usual places," Resnais says. He would like to go to Ireland. "My ambitions," he says, "are very moderate."

In filming the story of Stavisky, the high-flying crook whose fall and mysterious death in Chamonix caused the collapse of the French government, Resnais is not thinking of present-day political and economic scandals although he says all scandals resemble each other. The film is not a document but a portrait of the charming Alexandre—"a novel, a serial," says Resnais.

"It isn't a dossier," adds screenwriter Semprun, who read every published word about Stavisky, including 7,000 pages of official documents, and invented from there. "It's a divagation on the man and his times. Of course the times were heavy—the rise of Nazism, the economic crisis—but the mood will be more Lubitsch than Losey."

Resnais, who began as a film editor, does not usually edit one inch of film until shooting is ended, though he has made an exception for "L'Empire d'Alexandre" because of its early release date. His usual method suggests a terrific grasp of his material, as does his way of working with his scenarist: Semprun says there will be no script revisions until editing begins "because we have already worked out all the possible versions." It is not unusual to produce over 1,000 pages for a 130-page script for Resnais, Semprun says, making a comparison with the director of political thrillers, Costa Gavras, for whom he has also successfully written:

"Resnais is more difficult, more *angoissé*. Costa is more direct, with easier themes." The most tiring part of making a film, Resnais says, "is watching the scenario being written," a remark that makes Semprun explode with laughter. "The most tiring thing," he says, "is to have your scenario watched!"

Born in Vannes, in Brittany, in 1922, Resnais has said he was most influenced by the first three films he saw: a science fiction, a Harold Lloyd, and a documentary on the growth of a bean. He was, and is, an avid reader of comic strips and his last, aborted project before Semprun got him into Stavisky was "The Inmates," written by comic-strip scenarist ("Spider Man," "Captain America") Stan Lee.

Director Alain Resnais at work.

"The budget was too high, that's always the problem," Resnais says. "If a film costs less than $400,000 there's no problem, but I couldn't do that one for so little" ("L'Empire d'Alexandre" costs much more, but Belmondo is said to have backed 80 percent of the budget).

Resnais's first film job was as assistant editor of Nicole Vedrès's fine documentary, "Paris 1900" (1947). His most famous documentary is his terrible study of Nazi prison camps, "Nuit et Brouillard" (1955), but he also tackled such unpromising subjects as the making of polystyrene and the Bibliothèque Nationale (the title of the latter film, "Toute la Mémoire du Monde," suggests Resnais's great theme, what he has called "the infinite, vertiginous aspect of memory").

A background in documentaries is, says Resnais, helpful, at least in theory. "But it is difficult not to work with actors. What I like best is to see the actors' faces in my viewer."

A great admirer of Lee Strasberg who, he says, goes right to the heart of the matter while many French acting teachers concentrate on externals and diction, Resnais was for a time an actor:

"I was a bad actor," he says, "because I didn't know Strasberg. Actually, I was uneven, that's what drove me crazy. I wasn't bad every day, but when I was I never knew why. If I had been bad always, it would have been better."

Resnais's first feature film was a Franco-Japanese co-production made under the stipulation that it star a French and a Japanese actor and that it be made partly in Japan, partly in France. It was "Hiroshima Mon Amour" (1959), of which Jean-Luc Godard wrote at the time: "'Hiroshima' is a film that is quite impossible to foresee in relation to what you already knew about the cinema." The film was re-released last year in Paris and it held up splendidly. "I was astonished that people would still react," Resnais says.

The beautiful and disturbing "L'Année Dernière à Marienbad" followed in 1961. Resnais has spoken of his wish to give the filmgoer as much freedom of imagination as the reader of a novel has, and the filmgoer's freedom at "Marienbad" led to endless disputes, cocktail party chat and analyses. Resnais is not against analyses—"Only the boring ones," he says. "Some are fascinating."

Would he then like filmgoers to see his pictures twice: "No," he answers, "only if they are amused enough to want to."

PEOPLE: *Italian Magazine Pays Tribute to Qadhafi*

Effe, Italy's new feminist magazine, has given its first anti-feminist-of-the-month award to Libyan strongman Col. Moamer Qadhafi. He won it for, among other things, saying "Women are weak in battle—have you ever seen a pregnant woman attacked by a parachutist?"

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Benn Heller of New York would like to get their hands on "Blue Poles," the Jackson Pollock painting they sold to the Australian government for $1.95 million. But Australia has turned down their buy-back offer and a profit estimated as between $150,000 and $300,000.

The government will keep the painting, said James Mollison, director of the Australian National Gallery in Canberra. He added that it had been started by Pollock and "two friends" (sculptor Tony Smith and painter Barnett Newman, IHT, Oct. 24) after a drinking binge. "Pollock," said Mollison, "was suicidal at the time. His friends felt compassion for him and they decided to paint. It was three drunks playing on a piece of canvas."

His account of the painting contrasts with that of Pollock's widow who has denied reports that "Blue Poles" was a group effort.

* * *

Erich Segal, author of "Love Story," has resigned as a Yale University associate professor of classics. Segal's resignation, effective last June 30, was revealed in a list released by the school over the weekend.

* * *

Pulitzer Prize-winning cartoonist Bill Mauldin has been through several wars but he says the closest he ever came to getting killed was Saturday night in Albuquerque. He, his wife and son were involved in a five-vehicle accident, the climax of a high-speed chase involving the police. Police were chasing a man wanted for questioning in a narcotics case. Mauldin's car was struck from behind by a police car. Also in the crash: another police car, a trailer truck and the suspect's car. The suspect got away—on foot. A hospital spokesman said that Mauldin was in good condition and would probably be released this week.

* * *

Playboy magazine's playmate of the month is a security blanket for the American male, says a University of Nevada so-

Col. Moamer Qadhafi ...an awa

ciologist. American men, says; feel threatened by the ual revolution and women's eration. "As women change, male fantasy of the playmate become stronger," said Dr. beeca Stafford, 37, associate fessor of sociology at the versity of Nevada-Reno. "P boy has overcompensated, for new, more liberal views women." Dr. Stafford an graduate student, Cilia Ginty, 24, spent over a year t ing the evolution of playm from 1958 until now. They f her "sexual but not deman She is wholesome yet very d able. She is never shown setting of great affluence cause she is the girl that man can have, but she isn't easy mark. She's the all-Am ican girl." Dr. Stafford had pected to find a liberated p mate in 1973 "but that sin isn't the case."

* * *

The owner of a refriger which was used by Pope Paul during his visit to Bogota, Col bia, in 1968, wants to sell it almost double the going price a religious relic. Margot de D who acquired the appliance sh ly after the Pontiff's visit, she has one prospective buyer the man said that he would her price only on the cond that the refrigerator per miracles. Mrs. Daza is as 16,000 pesos (about $700); going price in Colombia for type of refrigerator is about pesos. "People don't realiz value this thing has as a she said.

—SAMUEL JUSTI

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